Report on the operation of Land Records, Punjab. for the years 1910-11, 1912-13, & 1914-15 & 1919-20.

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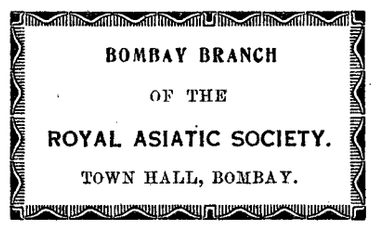

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REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

LAND RECORDS,

PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1911.

RECORD OF
BOMBAY
SECRETARIAT

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1911.

PUNJAB LAND RECORD DEPARTMENT
REPORT FOR 1910-11.

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For the year ending 30th September 1911.

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1911.

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No. 23 (Rev. & Agri.--Rev.).

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. P. TOLLINTON, I.C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government,

Punjab and its Dependencies,

TO

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 17th February 1912.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the annual report of the Department of Land Records which was submitted with your letter No. 45, dated 13th January 1912.

2. The abolition of the office of Settlement Commissioner has brought the Director of Land Records into closer touch with the revision, as distinct from the maintenance, of Land Records. Formerly the Director had little or no connexion with the records of districts that were under settlement. Now that this anomalous system has been abolished, the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that it will be easier to abolish the distinction between the standing and the annual record—to maintain maps and revenue administration papers regularly and consistently as part of the ordinary work of a district, and to keep them at such a pitch of accuracy and completeness as will in time obviate the necessity for general periodical revisions. His Honour notes with pleasure that steps to this end have already been taken in the newly settled districts of the Delhi division, and also in Ludhiana and Gurdaspur.

3. As the Financial Commissioner points out, it is necessary in such districts to keep the qualifications of patwari candidates at an efficient standard. In this way the scheme for minimising and eventually dispensing with special revisions of records, which Sir Louis Dane has so much at heart, must inevitably re-act on the *morale* of the patwari staff and conduce to a higher level of work and efficiency.

4. No mention is made in the district reports of the suggestion made last year by Government that Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners should be more closely associated with the revenue record work of tahsils or sub-divisions. This is an aspect of the problem which the Lieutenant-Governor would once more commend to the notice of the Financial Commissioners.

5. The subject of patwarkhanas has recently been dealt with in correspondence. In newly colonised areas Government has in some degree accepted the principle that patwarkhanas must be provided at the expense of the State. It is impossible at present to make any more definite pronouncement of policy. The Finance Committee of the Provincial Legislative Council have recently

expressed an opinion that the onus of providing and keeping patwarkhanas in repair should be laid on the village communities and the matter will receive further consideration.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest the Financial Commissioner's remarks on kanungos. Mr. Diack suggests that operations requiring the employment of trained kanungos should be limited to the extent to which trained kanungos are available. Now that the Local Government is to have power to sanction new settlements, it should be possible to gauge with greater accuracy the requirements of the province in this direction, and to train approximately the number of men that will be wanted. His Honour entirely agrees with the Financial Commissioner that a definite establishment of kanungos for the province is desirable, though it is important to maintain the discretion of district officers to make appointments.

7. Both the Financial Commissioner and the Commissioner of Rawalpindi have been struck by the lack of interest shown by Revenue Assistants in the settlement of partition cases, which is an important branch of their work. His Honour trusts that it will not be necessary again to call attention to this failure of duty.

I have, &c.,

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—28-2-12—2442—300—H. L. S.

No. 45.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, 13*th January* 1912.

FROM

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY, ESQUIRE,
Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. C. A. BARRON, C.I.E.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Diack, C. V. O.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward a copy of a letter No. 3493, of 13th December 1911, from the Director of Land Records, Punjab, forwarding the annual report on his department for the year ending 30th September 1911, with a note containing the comments of the 1st Financial Commissioner.

I have, &c.,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

Note by the First Financial Commissioner, Punjab, on the annual report of the Director of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1911.

1. *The Director's duties in connection with settlements.*—As a result of the abolition of the office of Settlement Commissioner, the Director of Land Records has now been associated with the record and mapping work in settlements. His duties in regard to this work have been defined by new instructions issued in correction slips to the Land Administration Manual, the Settlement Manual and the Standing Orders of the Financial Commissioners.

2. *Map correction and patwar schools.*—Special measures are now being taken in the districts of Gurdaspur, Ludhiana, Gurgaon, Delhi, Rohtak, Karnal and Hissar for keeping village maps up to date in the period between settlements; and this system is to be extended to other districts on the completion of the settlements now in progress. In such districts it is particularly important to keep the qualifications of candidate patwaris at an efficient standard by opening patwar schools in good time when the number of unpassed candidates is large, and by insisting on effective teaching in these schools. In such districts, in addition to requiring candidate patwaris to attend on selected patwaris for a course of girdawari training as laid down in paragraph 29 (*iv*) of Standing Order 15, it may be well to insist on their serving a similar period of apprenticeship to selected patwaris engaged in map correction, for the purpose of learning this work also. The Director will be consulted on this point.

3. *Reduction in the number of patwaris.*—Twenty-seven patwaris were brought under reduction in the portion of the Lyallpur district irrigated by the Rakh Branch of the Lower Chenab Canal. The annual saving thereby effected has been Rs. 3,888. Employment for the reduced patwaris has been found on the rectangular survey staff now working in the area to be irrigated by the Lower Bari Doab Canal. The Director has been asked to propose reduction on the same scale for the patwari staff in the similar portion of the Chenab colony situated in the Gujranwala district. The general reduction of the revenue patwari staff in the canal colonies alluded to in paragraph 2 of Sir J. Douie's review of last year's report was discussed during the year by a strong committee presided over by Sir James Douie, and the lines on which the scheme is to be worked out were established.

4. *Punishment of patwaris.*—In paragraph 7 of his report the Director has drawn attention to the practice of punishing patwaris by fines. I regret the necessity for it, and I agree with the Commissioner of Rawalpindi that when fines are inflicted, they ought to be made the means of paying rewards to deserving patwaris, but in settlements at any rate experience has shown it to be impossible to get a full tale of work without imposing fines. I observe that nearly half of the total number of punishments occurred in the districts under settlement and there the rules permit of the fines being funded for the payment of rewards to those who do well.

5. *Patwarkhanas.*—The subject of patwarkhanas was discussed in paragraph 3 of Mr. Tollinton's letter No. 31 of 14th February 1911, dealing with last year's report. During the year enquiries were made in the Chunian colony as to the readiness of the land-owners to provide houses for the patwaris, if Government provided free sites, but well-to-do though the colonists are, they refused to make any such provision. The Director of Land Records has been advised to spend Rs. 50,000 in the year 1912-13 on repairs and constructon of patwarkhanas and to defer any further general proposals as to policy until a decision has been arrived at on the proposal made by the Punjab Government in Mr. Tollinton's letter No. 1720 S. of 25th August 1911, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Should the decision be to make the Financial Commissioner entirely responsible for the financial side of the land record agency, the proper housing of the patwari staff will receive further consideration.

6. *Kanungo candidates.*—The excess of kanungo candidates noticed in paragraph 12 of Mr. Gibson's report is scarcely to be regretted at the present time when there is a great demand for kanungos for rectangular survey and other miscellaneous work. During the year the Director of Land Records brought to the notice of the Financial Commissioner cases in which Collectors used their power of adding patwaris to the kanango candidate register in a manner conflicting with the provision of paragraph 3 of Standing Order 19, that patwaris should not ordinarily be appointed field kanungos if they are over the age of 35. Sir James Douie decided that a patwari may be selected as a kanungo candidate after he has reached the age of 35, but only with the sanction of the Commissioner.

7. *Kanungos.*—In the previous year, owing to an unexpected curtailment of settlement operations, the number of substantive settlement kanungos had become in excess of the number of sanctioned posts, and it was necessary to reserve for them for a time all vacancies occurring in district establishments. Now owing to the normal number of settlements being in progress and to special revision of records being undertaken in addition in two districts, and to rectangular surveys necessary in connection with the triple canal project, the demand for kanungos is in excess of the supply. This state of affairs points to the need for limiting operations requiring the employment of trained kanungos to the extent to which trained kanungos are available, and this again accentuates the desirability of having for the province a definite establishment of kanungos for employment on district establishments and on settlement work. Each district should, in my opinion, have attached to it, not only the kanungos on its permanent establishment, but also its due proportion of the total number of settlement kanungos, when we have determined what that number should be as a permanency. I hope that we may be able to work out some such scheme now that the abolition of the office of Settlement Commissioner has rendered it necessary to unite all settlement kanungos under the Director for the purpose of making transfers from settlement to settlement.

8. *District kanungos.*—District kanungos have been provided with tents, and their needs in regard to office staff have been the subject of scrutiny in the past year and where necessary the staff has been strengthened. There is therefore little reason why they should not leave the sadr station more than they do.

9. *Annual records.*—All Deputy Commissioners will be asked in future reports to comment on the working of paragraphs 31 to 37 of Standing Order 23. I am glad to learn that these instructions have been carefully observed in the districts of Karnal, Jullundur, Lahore and Lyallpur, and I agree with the Director as to the necessity of check of the jamabandis on the spot by the Revenue Assistants.

10. *Partition cases.*—Mr. Maynard in his tahsil inspection notes and on files of cases which have come before me has drawn attention to the lack of interest in partition cases shown by Revenue Assistants, and their frequent omission to go into the facts for themselves or even to have the parties up before them. If they insisted on prompt commonsense statements as to methods of partition, the issues would speedily clear and partition cases be disposed of quicker. Revenue Assistants should remember that although they are allowed to use the services of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars in investigating them, these cases are really their own and require from them careful and thorough examination.

11. *Mutations.*—The number of pending mutations is as usual largest in the districts under settlement. I invite the attention of Commissioners to the Director of Land Records' remarks on the insufficient work often done by extra Naib Tahsildars appointed for the purpose of attesting mutations. It rests with the Commissioners to deal suitably with the offenders and so to ensure that these appointments do not fail in their object.

A. H. DIACK.

Punjub Government Press, Lahore—28-2-12—2442—300—K. C. M.

No. 3493.

FROM

B. T. GIBSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Director of Land Records, Punjab,

To

A. M. STOW, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,

Punjab.

Dated the 13th December 1911.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for favour of review and transmission to the Local Government, seven advance copies of the report on the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1911.

I have, &c.,

B. T. GIBSON,

Director of Land Records, Punjab.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1911.

Tours and inspections.

1. The post of Director of Land Records was held by Mr. Hamilton from the beginning of the year to March 22nd, 1911, by Major Coldstream from March 23rd to May 7th, and by Mr. Townsend for the rest of the year. Thus I was not in charge of the office for any part of the year under report, and my remarks are based only on the statements and district reports.

The Director spent 204 days on tour and inspected 5 head-quarter and 9 tahsil offices. The two Personal Assistants spent 505 days on tour and inspected 15 head-quarter and 63 tahsil offices.

Naib Tahsildars' examination.

2. The Naib Tahsildars' examination was held in August: 87 candidates appeared, of whom 15 belonged to the Frontier Province, 1 to Baluchistan, 17 to Native States and 54 to the Punjab. Forty-one men passed completely, 29 partially, and 17 failed.

Patwari candidates.

3. The number of new patwari candidates accepted during the year was 816 against 651 and 997 in the two preceding years. This is a normal number, but the difficulty noted in last year's report of obtaining really suitable candidates still continues. Of the new candidates 507 belong to agricultural tribes, a slightly higher percentage than last year, but over half of these have not passed the Middle School examination. Of the 309 candidates who do not belong to an agricultural tribe, the large number of 124 have not passed the Middle School examination They are said to be related to patwaris, though it is not stated that they are sons or grandsons of patwaris. They appear to be as efficient as Middle-passed men who are not related to patwaris, and in view of the growing scarcity of suitable candidates, it seems difficult to insist on rigid adherence to the rules.

The total number of candidates is 23 more than last year, and equals 30 per cent. of the total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris in the province, but within districts the divergence from the prescribed proportion of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. is very marked. In Ferozepore, Gujrat and Dera Ghazi Khan the percentages are 51, 57 and 47, respectively. In the two former districts the excessive recruitment is due to settlement and preliminary attestation operations, while in Dera Ghazi Khan no new candidate was enlisted during the year. Of the 14 districts where the percentage is below the prescribed standard, the shortage is especially serious in Lyallpur (14 per cent.), where a school is to be opened at once. Of the total candidates the percentage who have passed the Middle School or higher examination is 53, and the percentage of men belonging to agricultural tribes is 62 against 57 and 59 last year. In addition to the districts mentioned last year, Amritsar reports a monopoly of patwarships by Brahmans, and the Settlement Officer is taking suitable steps in the matter.

Patwari schools.

4. Seventy per cent. of the candidates have passed the patwari examination. Schools were held during the year in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ambala, Ferozepore, Gujrat and Jhang, and candidates were also trained and passed in one or two settlements. The number of unpassed candidates is large in Hissar and Kangra (where education is very backward), Gujranwala, Attock and Multan. In the last two districts the need of holding a school was pointed out in last year's report.

Patwaris.

5. There were 407 new appointments during the year, of which nearly half were given to members of an agricultural tribe. The districts, where a very small proportion of appointments was given to members of an agricultural tribe, are Hissar, Karnal, Ambala, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Montgomery, Lyallpur and Jhang. Excepting Hissar and Sialkot, paragraph 7 (2) of Standing Order 15 is not referred to in the reports of the districts. In Hissar where out of 7 vacancies only 1 was given to an agriculturist, an exception was made in favour of assistant patwaris and kanungo candidates who had done good work during the settlement. In Sialkot the following explanation was given: "The 18 vacancies so created were filled from amongst candidates in order of seniority. As the senior candidates were mostly non-agriculturists, 14 out of 18 appointments went to them, but it is hoped that in future the proportion will be more favourable to the agricultural classes." It is certainly not unreasonable to share this hope!

The total number of patwaris has risen by one, the increase being in the Delhi district. The percentages of patwaris who have passed the Middle School or higher examination, and who are members of an agricultural tribe are 46 and 35, respectively, against 44 and 34 last year.

Pay of patwaris.

6. There has been no change in the pay of patwaris during the year under report. Sanction has been given to the raising of the rates of pay in the Ludhiana district to the scale of Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 10, but owing to the unfavourable monsoon the increase will not take effect until April 1912.

Conduct of patwaris.

7. The conduct of patwaris has on the whole been good. There were 97 dismissals, chiefly for bad work or absence without leave. One patwari is under trial for tampering with the records, two others were dismissed for the same offence, one was dismissed for attempting to bribe a Settlement Naib Tahsildar, and one has been convicted of collecting revenue in excess and misappropriating the balance. The usual large number of petty fines were imposed. On this subject the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur writes: "Constant infliction of small fines is objectionable in the case of such low-paid officials. Entries in character rolls in case of serious dereliction of duty should be a sufficient deterrent," and the Commissioner notes: "I concur in the objection to fines. If there are fines, there should be a fine fund and rewards given out of it." There is great truth in these remarks. If the patwari is so seriously under-paid as he is alleged to be, punishment for petty offences by fine is illogical.

Patwarkhanas.

8. The solution of the problem of patwarkhanas has not advanced far during the year. The enquiry referred to at the beginning of paragraph 8 of last year's report was completed in March. The requirements of the Province, as stated by the district officers, amounted to Rs. 26,735 for repairs of existing patwarkhanas and for the construction of new buildings Rs. 13,68,555 if the buildings are pakka and Rs. 7,01,654 if they are kacha. In view of the large sums required for new patwarkhanas Mr. Hamilton considered that the only solution of the problem was to be found in the proposals made by him in 1908 which were supported by Sir James Wilson. Accordingly in his letter No. 733, dated 22nd March 1911, to the address of the Financial Commissioner, he asked for a grant of Rs. 50,000 for the repair of existing patwarkhanas and a recurring sum of one lakh for rent of houses. No orders on these proposals have been received.

Promotion of patwaris.

9. Out of 32 new appointments to kanungo 20 were given to patwaris, which is a much more satisfactory proportion than last year. The importance, however, of paragraph 4 of Standing Order 19 still does not seem to be universally realized, as in the districts where the rule was not observed no explanation was given in the annual report. This should always be done, as in the absence of any explanation it can only be assumed that the rule has been overlooked,

Twenty-seven patwaris were appointed to such posts as *wasil-baqi-nawis* and *siaha-nawis*. Patwaris therefore have fared better than last year, though still, as pointed out in last year's report, the percentage of promotion is very low.

Assistant patwaris.

10. Assistant patwaris are now all employed in the field in accordance with the instructions laid down in Director of Land Records' Circular No. 1 of 8th April 1909.

Cost of patwari establishment.

11. The total expenditure on patwaris has been Rs. 12,74,959 or Rs. 8,560 less than last year. Expenditure on stationery increased by Rs. 13,000 while miscellaneous expenditure fell by Rs. 26,000. The increase in the number of districts under settlement is responsible for the increase in the cost of stationery, while the decrease in miscellaneous expenditure is due to reduction of expenditure on patwarkhanas in the Kangra district for which a special grant was made last year.

Kanungo candidates.

12. Only 39 candidates were accepted during the year, and the total number has now fallen to 351 against 406 last year.

The percentage of candidates to posts is now 58 as compared with 68 last year. The decrease is satisfactory, but there are still too many candidates in some districts, chiefly districts under settlement or in which settlement operations have just concluded. Only 46 per cent. of the candidates instead of the prescribed 66 per cent. were patwaris.

Kanungo examinations.

13. Kanungo examinations were as usual held in all divisions of the Province and in Peshawar. One hundred and nine candidates appeared, of whom 76 passed completely, 7 partially, and 26 failed altogether.

Kanungos.

14. The number of kanungos has risen from 599 to 601, three new posts having been created in Hissar and one abolished in Lyallpur. Six kanungos or the same number as last year were promoted to higher posts. The kanungo staff in districts not recently under settlement is reported as very mediocre. It is useless to expect any improvement until their work is more closely supervised by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.

Touring of district kanungos.

15. The number of days spent on tour by district kanungos shows a progressive increase, but is still insufficient in many districts. Further, it is doubtful if they spend much time in checking records on the spot, which is their most important duty. In Kangra, where the sadr kanungo spent 238 days on tour, it was found on analysis that he only spent 53 days in checking records on the spot. There is no reason why in the course of the year the sadr kanungo should not check on the spot the records of every patwari in his district. If he submits the quarterly tour statement prescribed by paragraph 36 of Standing Order 19, it is easy to see whether his touring is systematic, and the quality of the work done can of course be ascertained from his diary. In Hissar I found that the sadr kanungo was not submitting a tour statement.

Record-of-rights.

16. In Hissar the new record-of-rights of all tahsils except Fatahabad was bound and filed. In Ludhiana all and in Gurdaspur all except 7 of the new records were completed. Existing records-of-rights are generally in good condition except in Ambala, where an insect continues to damage the records of 1852 and has attacked some of the records of 1888, and in Dera Ghazi Khan where some damage from white-ants is reported. In Delhi some of the records of 1885 are being rebound, and in Ambala the binding of the records of 1852 has been completed.

Annual records.

17. The important instructions for the revision of the annual record referred to at the beginning of paragraph 17 of last year's report have been further supplemented by including the geneological tree among the documents to be amended (*vide* Correction Slips Nos. 57-59, dated 13th July 1910). The working of paragraphs 31—37 of Standing Order No. 23 is not referred to in many of the district reports. The subject is of sufficient importance to deserve at least some mention. In Ambala and Attock the attestation by the field kanungos and in Lahore by the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars is reported poor. From the inspection notes of the Director and the Personal Assistants it appears that the instructions have been well carried out in Karnal, Jullundur, Lahore and Lyallpur, while in Gujranwala, Jhelum, Mianwali, Montgomery, Jhang and Muzaffargarh the results were not so satisfactory.

Column 16 of statement IV shews how unequal is the checking of the jamabandis by the various Revenue Assistants. In Gurgaon, Delhi, Sialkot, Shahpur, Jhelum and Dera Ghazi Khan the check was inadequate. It would be an advantage if statement IV shewed the number of jamabandis actually checked on the spot in the presence of the parties as the figures given include a large number of jamabandis formally checked in the tahsil. For instance, in Shahpur the Revenue Assistant only checked 8 out of 31 jamabandis on the spot, while in Dera Ghazi Khan not a single jamabandi was checked on the spot. The suggestion that each tahsil should be put in charge of an Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, does not seem to have been acted on in any district.

Delhi, Gurgaon, Hissar, Karnal, Ludhiana and Gurdaspur.

Instructions for ensuring greater accuracy in the supplementary maps prepared every fourth year have been drawn up by the Financial Commissioner, and were issued just after the close of the year under report to the marginally noted districts in which settlement operations have just been completed or are nearing completion. They are similar to the instructions issued for the correction of the settlement maps without recourse to remeasurement in Gujrat and Lahore.

Partitions.

18. The pending balance has risen from 4,411 to 4,625, while the number disposed of has fallen from 8,426 to 7,007. The decrease is said to be due to the extra work entailed by the census.

Mutations.

19. There were 880,996 mutations for disposal or 38,105 fewer than last year. Though disposals fell by 35,439, the pending balance was less by 3,478. The decrease in the number of institutions and disposals is attributed to the census. Excluding districts under settlement, balances are very heavy in Karnal, Jullundur, Sialkot, Shahpur, Jhelum and Dera Ghazi Khan, and heavy in some other districts.

Extra Naib Tahsildars have again been deputed to districts where arrears of mutations were heavy. In Sialkot the outturn of the extra Naib Tahsildar was about 60 mutations per diem, in Gujrat and Jhelum it was only about 45, while in Lyallpur and Dera Ghazi Khan the very poor averages of 20 and 9 respectively were obtained. Except in Sialkot no attention appears to have been paid to the remarks on the subject in paragraph 19 of last year's report.

Kanungos and mutations.

20. Opinions of district officers are divided as to the utility of the experiment of employing selected kanungos. All are agreed that no appreciable relief is given to Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, and for this reason the Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi considers the experiment a failure, and would like to see selected kanungos empowered to attest undisputed mutations of all classes. Such an extension of their power would, however, appear at present to be undesirable. In Rohtak, on the other hand, it is pointed out that the empowering of selected kanungos has led to the prompt disposal of at least one class of mutation cases, and to that extent it may be regarded as a success.

Mutation fees.

21. The following statement shews the number of mutations decided and the amount of the Government's and patwaris' share of mutation fees during the last five years:—

Year.	*No. of mutations.*	*Fees.*	
		Government share.	*Patwaris' share.*
		Rs.	Rs.
1906-07 ...	782,935	1,75,493	43,873
1907-08 ...	845,459	1,90,897	47,719
1908-09 ...	835,173	2,12,754	53,188
1909-10 ...	793,535	2,07,604	1,38,403
1910-11 ...	758,096	2,18,434	1,45,612

The new scale of fees was introduced in December 1909, and the figures shew that it has caused a slight increase in the Government share and a very large increase in the patwaris' share. The scale is not yet very familiar to attesting officers, and a great many mistakes in the assessment of fees, especially in the case of rejected mutations, come to light when mutations are scrutinized.

Character of mutation work.

22. Only three districts comment on the quality of mutation work. The Deputy Commissioner of Ambala notes that defective orders are due not so much to ignorance or to want of ability as to disinclination to decide cases on the spot, and to the desire to shew a large outturn which leads to the passing of improper *ex-parte* orders. The inspections made during the year by the Director and his Personal Assistants confirm these remarks. In Shahpur the quality of the work is reported as fair and in Rawalpindi as good. The Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur draws attention to an important point—"I have reason to suppose that a large number of unnecessary mutations are entered by patwaris, and have issued orders to the effect that mutations relating to alleged errors and omissions in previous mutation work are not to be entered without the sanction of the Tahsildar." On this the Commissioner notes—"I constantly find that 'sihat indiraj' is a mere cover for dealing with disputed questions which ought to be left to the courts." Special attention will be paid to this matter at inspections during the current year, and, if necessary, orders will be issued after the approval of the Financial Commissioner.

Note-books.

23. Village note-books are generally up to date. Abstract note-books have not yet been completed in some districts where settlement operations have recently concluded.

Survey marks.

24. Proper attention is given to the maintenance and repair of survey marks.

25. I have been much hampered in the writing of this report by the incompleteness of many of the district reports and by the failure of my office to tabulate such information as was available in them and in the inspection notes of the Director and his Personal Assistants. As the materials reached me late, I was unable to delay writing the report, which is, I fear, somewhat incomplete.

The 8th December 1911.

B. T. GIBSON,

Director of Land Records, Punjab.

QUINQUENNIAL RETURN.

STATEMENT No. I.

TABLE SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD KANUNGO CIRCLES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Number of Field Kanungos.	Number of Patwaris.	Area and revenue (00's omitted). *Area in acres.* Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of Khatauni holdings.	Average per Field Kanungo. Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Average per Patwari. Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Remarks.
Hissar ...	15	306	33,138	26,949	8,248	489,380	290,660	32,625	19,377	1,599	950	
Rohtak ...	10	242	11,536	9,717	9,515	1,085,874	266,065	108,587	26,606	4,487	1,099	
Gurgaon ...	14	312	12,339	9,877	12,184	1,066,114	372,120	76,151	26,580	3,417	1,193	
Delhi ...	11	226	8,179	5,512	8,539	917,652	261,414	83,423	23,765	4,060	1,157	
Karnal ...	15	333	20,006	11,226	10,717	1,749,821	370,494	116,655	24,700	5,255	1,113	
Ambala ...	15	358	11,986	7,628	11,500	1,404,630	443,399	93,642	29,560	3,924	1,239	
Simla ...	1	8	490	99	175	49,840	10,376	49,840	10,376	6,230	1,297	
Kangra ...	16	316	24,689	5,856	9,264	2,192,055	444,851	137,003	27,803	6,937	1,408	
Hoshiarpur ...	20	461	14,282	7,370	14,272	3,053,491	838,420	152,675	41,921	6,624	1,819	
Jullundur ...	14	402	8,667	6,938	14,861	2,166,786	593,747	154,770	42,410	5,390	1,477	
Ludhiana ...	15	300	9,002	7,536	11,156	1,502,393	379,772	100,160	25,318	5,008	1,266	
Ferozepore ...	16	356	25,988	22,559	11,844	1,407,507	490,850	87,969	30,678	3,954	1,379	
Montgomery ...	13	201	28,924	7,853	4,075	881,086	198,403	67,776	15,262	4,383	987	
Lahore ...	17	343	23,060	14,566	11,656	1,933,219	451,702	113,719	26,571	5,636	1,317	
Amritsar ...	11	305	9,976	7,872	12,767	1,434,167	548,858	130,379	49,896	4,702	1,799	
Gurdaspur ...	17	426	11,668	8,392	15,374	1,586,699	610,772	93,335	35,928	3,725	1,434	
Sialkot ...	17	403	12,704	9,370	15,135	1,959,052	1,028,151	115,238	60,479	4,861	2,551	
Gujranwala ...	18	341	19,178	11,677	17,167	1,650,637	305,633	91,702	16,980	4,841	896	
Gujrat ...	10	232	12,391	8,432	8,426	1,198,761	462,102	1,19,876	46,210	5,167	1,992	
Shahpur ...	7	134	20,934	5,673	4,896	407,864	156,550	58,266	22,364	3,044	1,168	
Jhelum Canal Colony.	10	155	10,952	6,917	4,340	1,020,621	74,434	102,062	7,443	6,585	480	
Jhelum ...	11	207	17,716	7,550	7,568	1,437,650	431,360	130,695	39,260	6,945	2,086	
Rawalpindi ...	12	231	13,125	6,017	6,724	1,185,994	375,764	98,833	31,314	5,134	1,627	
Attock ...	10	214	27,011	10,491	6,743	941,069	363,768	94,107	36,377	4,398	1,700	
Mianwali ...	20	249	49,913	7,781	3,978	864,193	250,529	43,210	12,526	3,471	1,006	
Lyallpur ...	16	293	22,897	15,650	7,428	2,105,863	150,453	131,616	9,403	7,187	514	
Jhang ...	12	199	18,026	5,583	6,079	995,940	186,754	82,995	15,563	5,005	938	
Multan ...	21	338	38,115	10,948	9,539	1,164,073	206,620	55,432	9,839	3,444	611	
Muzaffargarh ...	22	270	20,211	5,545	6,722	1,039,464	297,342	47,248	13,516	3,850	1,101	
Dera Ghazi Khan...	13	182	34,751	10,668	5,196	618,216	242,058	47,555	18,619	3,397	1,331	
Total ...	419	8,343	571,854	282,252	2,76,088	39,510,111	11,103,921	94,296	26,501	4,735	1,331	

NOTE.—This is a quinquennial statement. It was prepared for the report for 1907-08.

STATEMENT No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PATWARIS AND PATWARI CANDIDATES AND PUNISHMENTS AND PROMOTIONS OF PATWARIS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS.									CANDIDATES.							
DISTRICT.	Number.	*Number who have passed.*		Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number dismissed.	Number reduced, suspended, or fined.	Number promoted to Kanungoships or other appointments	Number.	Percentage of column 11 on column 2.	*Number who have passed.*		Total of columns 13 and 14.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number who have passed the Patwari Examination.	REMARKS.
		The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.									The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.				
Hissar	331	4	99	103	31	125	2	53	2	97	29	...	32	32	45	57	
Rohtak	262	3	146	149	57	132	3	76	1	61	23	...	30	30	45	60	
Gurgaon ...	332	5	186	191	57	177	1	80	1	88	26	...	53	53	75	57	
Delhi	238	4	130	134	55	118	2	33	...	54	22	...	31	31	39	31	
Karnal	359	4	155	159	44	183	5	27	4	100	28	2	34	36	59	63	
Ambala	383	4	214	218	57	108	2	68	3	125	33	2	81	83	71	88	
Simla	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	3	33	...	...	...	3	1	
Kangra	316	...	80	80	25	231	5	139	1	104	32	3	54	57	79	53	
Hoshiarpur ...	481	13	290	303	63	239	7	370	5	159	33	8	105	113	92	113	
Jullundur ...	418	9	194	203	48	142	...	143	1	120	30	4	76	80	89	120	
Ludhiana ...	307	3	187	190	62	100	7	110	...	109	35	1	68	69	53	84	
Ferozepore ...	378	7	169	176	46	124	1	143	1	193	51	7	79	86	118	158	
Lahore	278	5	136	141	51	71	1	66	2	89	32	...	49	49	38	61	
Amritsar ...	325	3	184	187	58	73	5	219	5	111	34	4	78	82	66	85	
Gurdaspur ...	481	16	224	240	50	173	14	13	1	145	30	...	88	88	70	69	
Sialkot	425	5	153	158	37	128	2	93	2	98	23	2	44	46	74	69	
Gujranwala ...	444	8	213	221	50	83	4	255	3	111	25	1	68	69	60	53	
Gujrat	259	2	77	79	30	84	3	191	2	147	57	4	83	87	92	99	
Shahpur ...	276	...	79	79	29	63	...	59	1	69	25	1	30	31	46	48	
Jhelum	221	5	74	79	36	80	11	14	...	65	29	...	24	24	48	50	
Rawalpindi ...	231	...	46	46	20	104	1	81	....	84	36	1	22	23	67	52	
Attock	214	2	79	81	38	74	1	74	...	70	33	...	24	24	41	37	
Mianwali ...	186	6	76	82	44	57	3	82	...	56	30	...	21	21	30	49	
Montgomery ...	217	4	66	70	32	27	3	75	2	68	31	...	18	18	41	66	
Lyallpur ...	283	9	190	199	70	50	2	3	2	41	14	...	31	31	21	29	
Jhang	244	7	106	113	46	29	2	133	2	66	27	2	35	37	28	63	
Multan	363	7	151	158	44	93	...	177	1	95	26	5	57	62	58	56	
Muzaffargarh ...	348	7	134	141	40	124	4	137	6	77	22	2	31	33	53	77	
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	189	1	60	61	32	113	6	107	1	89	47	4	46	50	71	64	
Total ...	8,798	143	3,898	4,041	46	3,114	97	3,022	49	2,694	30	53	1,392	1,445	1,672	1,912	

STATEMENT No. III.

STATEMENT SHOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF KANUNGOS AND KANUNGO CANDIDATES AND PROMOTIONS OF KANUNGOS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	KANUNGOS.					KANUNGO CANDIDATES.									
DISTRICT.	Total number of Kanungos.	*Number of Kanungo vacancies filled during the year.*			Number of Kanungos promoted to Naib Tahsildarships or higher appointments during the year.	*Total number of candidates on the list.*			Percentage of column 9 on column 2.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	*Number who have passed.*		Number who have passed the Kanungo Examination.	Number who have received Director's certificate of efficiency.	REMARKS.
		Given to Patwaris accepted under Rule 103 (*ii*).	Given to candidates accepted under Rule 103 (*iii*).	Total.		Accepted under Rule 103 (*ii*).	Accepted under Rule 103 (*iii*) or otherwise.	Total.			The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.			
Hissar	25	1	3	4	...	5	14	19	76	6	5	13	18	15	
Rohtak	17	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	65	4	3	7	11	11	
Gurgaon	24	1	...	1	1	10	5	15	63	8	6	9	15	15	
Delhi	17	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	53	5	5	4	8	8	
Karnal	24	...	1	1	...	7	4	11	44	8	6	5	10	9	
Ambala	22	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	50	5	5	6	8	8	
Simla	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	100	2	...	2	1	1	
Kangra	25	...	...	...	...	6	7	13	52	8	7	1	12	12	
Hoshiarpur	26	4	2	6	1	10	11	21	81	11	13	8	13	11	
Jullundur	20	1	2	3	...	12	7	19	95	11	10	8	19	18	
Ludhiana	21	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	52	7	4	6	8	8	
Ferozepore	23	1	...	1	...	8	8	16	70	5	8	4	16	16	
Lahore	18	1	...	1	...	7	2	9	50	6	3	5	9	9	
Amritsar	16	...	...	...	...	8	6	14	88	5	6	7	11	8	
Gurdaspur	23	...	1	1	...	5	6	11	48	5	7	3	11	10	
Sialkot	24	1	...	1	...	9	6	15	63	8	8	2	13	13	
Gujranwala	29	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	34	3	7	1	9	9	
Gujrat	16	2	...	2	1	5	6	11	69	1	6	4	9	9	
Shahpur	22	1	...	1	...	8	2	10	45	8	2	5	9	9	
Jhelum	16	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	56	5	6	3	9	9	
Rawalpindi	18	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	66	10	6	5	10	10	
Attock	16	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	62	3	4	6	9	8	
Mianwali	20	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	75	11	8	5	13	7	
Montgomery	19	1	1	2	...	6	7	13	68	4	7	1	13	13	
Lyallpur	19	...	1	1	2	4	1	5	26	...	2	2	4	4	
Jhang	19	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	42	4	3	4	6	6	
Multan	28	1	...	1	...	11	5	16	57	3	9	7	15	15	
Muzaffargarh	33	4	1	5	1	11	5	16	48	8	8	8	14	14	
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	19	1	...	1	...	5	4	9	47	3	4	5	6	6	
Total ...	601	20	12	32	6	200	151	351	58	167	168	146	309	291	

NOTE.—The figures in columns 3 and 8 do not agree with those in columns 7 and 14 of last year's statement which appears to be incorrect.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND RECORD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Mutations.					Partitions.						
District.	Number of villages.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number attested.	Balance unattested at close of year.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number decided.	Area in acres involved in decided cases.	Cultivated area in acres included in column 12.	Number of cases pending at close of year.
Hissar	1,007	3,319	18,537	21,856	19,424	2,432	136	219	355	268	38,596	32,639	87
Rohtak	532	1,946	18,047	19,993	18,048	1,945	63	102	165	132	5,270	4,345	33
Gurgaon	1,265	3,738	29,264	33,002	29,388	3,614	48	112	160	114	11,404	9,124	46
Delhi	773	4,465	19,963	24,428	21,894	2,534	147	119	266	97	3,988	...	169
Karnal	1,445	4,873	20,207	25,080	19,425	5,655	136	102	238	139	7,978	2,897	99
Ambala	1,798	2,604	28,321	30,925	28,515	2,410	67	189	256	181	2,761	1,505	75
Simla	25	111	918	1,029	937	92	6	7	13	9	76	38	4
Kangra	718	2,479	37,549	40,028	36,719	3,309	120	261	381	298	2,654	1,618	83
Hoshiarpur ...	2,179	18,187	80,901	99,088	82,483	16,605	243	497	740	479	9,786	5,902	261
Jullundur ...	1,314	7,424	36,513	43,937	35,522	8,415	127	439	566	384	1,581	1,287	182
Ludhiana ...	900	528	18,675	19,203	17,758	1,445	100	221	321	261	4,452	3,945	60
Ferozepore ...	1,615	7,410	62,107	69,517	57,762	11,755	148	388	536	296	89,928	27,099	240
Lahore	1,252	2,932	15,888	18,820	17,477	1,343	91	121	215	178	11,585	8,867	37
Amritsar	1,075	7,360	64,861	72,221	62,025	10,196	97	328	425	275	5,914	4,028	150
Gurdaspur ...	2,363	4,159	36,244	40,403	36,484	3,919	219	270	489	277	14,832	8,922	212
Sialkot	2,524	10,433	32,205	42,638	35,269	7,369	152	199	351	185	15,789	...	166
Gujranwala ...	1,802	5,647	21,417	27,064	22,027	5,037	634	217	851	195	75,740	31,542	656
Gujrat	1,508	5,514	33,875	39,389	35,421	3,968	217	271	488	185	8,884	5,384	303
Shahpur	1,068	3,483	15,484	18,967	14,869	4,098	200	142	342	196	15,997	12,465	146
Jhelum	954	5,343	20,508	25,851	21,420	4,431	162	296	458	300	22,193	7,446	158
Rawalpindi ...	1,174	5,230	28,840	34,070	30,047	4,023	51	168	219	151	18,520	8,134	68
Attock	671	4,206	16,337	20,543	16,916	3,627	166	283	449	266	133,843	16,668	183
Mianwali ...	441	2,011	19,663	21,674	20,250	1,424	136	265	401	261	21,379	7,617	140
Montgomery ...	1,386	661	3,862	4,523	3,852	671	81	103	184	101	29,666	15,040	83
Lyallpur	1,157	2,859	18,085	20,944	19,178	1,766	103	74	177	127	3,882	3,800	50
Jhang	986	1,669	9,506	11,175	9,976	1,199	85	247	332	251	25,856	20,402	81
Multan	1,446	1,054	10,943	11,997	11,181	816	235	385	620	345	22,055	18,903	275
Muzaffargarh ...	937	2,415	19,669	22,084	18,481	3,603	380	608	988	607	28,705	15,618	381
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	794	4,318	16,229	20,547	15,348	5,199	58	588	646	449	2,847	2,704	197
Total ...	35,109	126,378	754,618	880,996	758,096	122,900	4,411	7,221	11,632	7,007	586,161	277,939	4,625

No. IV.

AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1911.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Detailed Jamabandis.			Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.			District Kanungo's work.			Boundary and Survey marks.			
									Total repaired during the year.			
Number of villages for which prepared during the year.	Number of villages in which checked by Collector and his Assistants.	Number of jamabandis and annual papers filed by due dates.	By Collector and his Assistants.	By Tahsildars.	By Naib Tahsildars.	Number of days spent on tour.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Offices.	Tri-junction pillars.	Square survey marks.	Traverse points.	Trigonometrical survey pillars.
73	12	73	129	264	432	142	288	6	...	...	...	2
148	29	532	182	292	436	174	250	6	...	...	...	...
318	21	1,265	385	511	659	130	406	10	23	...	...	...
222	13	214	60	281	205	167	240	6	...	...	...	...
363	121	363	354	176	375	147	264	10	...	...	...	...
458	103	457	112	457	478	207	444	10	22	119	1	3
6	...	91	...	...	15	153	20	2	...	...	...	...
211	130	718	24	243	358	238	90	6	506	...	3	2
...	...	...	25	135	547	180	...	10	73	...	...	4
352	191	352	256	511	628	162	482	8	...	...	...	...
248	60	900	82	140	686	102	384	3	239	9	1	4
378	5	1,612	564	611	789	243	235	5	...	2	3	...
337	151	331	473	565	681	149	324	10	32	...	...	1
98	53	98	141	274	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
737	12	561	188	206	771	73	56	8	2,939	...	...	3
595	64	2,524	112	1,057	974	156	345	7	...	...	...	6
168	8	1,575	116	858	1,325	130	188	8	723	...	...	3
596	158	266	83	183	441	219	531	9	...	...	...	4
278	31	1,068	85	400	474	168	382	8	682	...	...	1
223	47	1,176	337	517	554	163	343	6	...	...	...	3
261	133	260	95	135	278	139	568	9	10	...	...	1
156	51	155	124	317	303	163	261	8	...	...	...	1
107	...	548	95	126	345	147	101	3	...	...	...	...
371	134	332	128	457	604	169	403	8	...	...	...	5
281	143	1,157	159	133	215	194	492	3	16	28	...	...
249	50	249	488	420	577	140	1,314	6	1	...	...	...
395	75	395	337	344	1,102	186	254	10	31	...	...	1
248	72	6,118	439	431	1,409	189	362	8	...	...	...	5
200	...	200	179	278	516	213	682	6	34	...	...	...
7,877	1,867	23,590	5,752	10,322	16,479	4,643	9,709	199	5,331	158	8	58

STATEMENT No. V.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District.	Total number of Patwaris, including Assistant Patwaris.	Salaries.		Stationery and Printing.		Patwari school.	Survey equipment.	Rewards.	Gratuities.	Other charges.	Total.		
		Cost.	Annual average per head.	Cost.	Annual average per head.						Cost.	Annual average per head.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar	331	49,059	148	284	1	59	2	...	75	1,810	51,289	154	
Rohtak	262	36,201	138	822	3	291	3	...	...	811	38,128	146	
Gurgaon	332	44,976	135	1,202	4	83	...	...	100	1,693	48,054	145	
Delhi	238	38,686	162	664	2	...	...	...	...	209	39,559	166	
Karnal	359	51,340	143	1,526	4	...	74	7	150	354	53,451	149	
Ambala	383	51,692	135	1,320	3	161	...	...	590	330	54,093	142	
Simla	9	1,316	146	36	4	...	...	...	...	14	1,366	152	
Kangra	316	40,606	129	2,975	9	...	2	74	1,450	4,877	49,984	159	
Hoshiarpur ...	481	61,245	127	1,900	4	2	744	364	4,260	485	69,000	143	
Jullundur	418	52,007	124	64	...	...	...	...	540	153	52,764	126	
Ludhiana	307	39,122	127	2,389	8	...	...	...	230	181	41,922	136	
Ferozepore... ...	378	53,398	141	2,282	6	147	...	53	420	1,028	57,328	151	
Lahore	278	39,100	141	164	1	...	...	...	875	889	41,028	148	
Amritsar	325	45,553	140	443	1	...	...	389	700	1,041	48,126	148	
Gurdaspur... ...	481	63,575	132	2,462	5	2	...	...	1,540	185	67,764	141	
Sialkot	425	59,422	140	2,019	5	...	51	...	570	264	62,326	147	
Gujranwala ...	444	57,867	130	1,779	4	...	...	...	840	1,213	61,699	139	
Gujrat	259	34,154	132	647	3	38	...	202	270	403	35,714	138	
Shahpur	276	39,078	141	1,606	6	...	43	...	...	334	41,061	149	
Jhelum	221	30,726	139	549	2	...	...	...	...	370	31,645	143	
Rawalpindi ...	231	32,839	142	737	3	...	3	...	450	296	34,325	149	
Attock	214	29,759	139	472	2	...	...	...	160	275	30,666	143	
Mianwali	186	25,057	135	1,385	7	...	...	...	...	704	27,146	146	
Montgomery ...	217	26,646	123	886	4	...	...	...	...	289	27,821	128	
Lyallpur	283	37,821	134	845	3	...	...	...	...	497	39,163	138	
Jhang	244	32,264	132	729	3	14	...	...	...	322	33,329	136	
Multan	363	47,995	132	1,358	4	...	22	...	475	808	50,658	140	
Muzaffargarh ...	348	47,936	138	2,443	7	5	175	...	300	228	51,087	147	
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	189	25,475	135	1,070	6	19	45	...	300	342	27,251	144	
Director of Land Records reserve.	...	...	...	7,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,212	...	
Total ...	8,798	11,94,915	136	42,270	5	821	1,164	1,089	14,295	20,405	12,74,959	145	

4/34545
2

RECORD OFFICE
BOMBAY
SECRETARIAT

REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

LAND RECORDS,

PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30*th September* 1913.

Price: Re. 0-4-0 or 4d.

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REPORT FOR 1912-13.

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REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

LAND RECORDS,

PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1913.

Lahore:
PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1913.

(Number of pages fixed as maximum limit of the text, 10)

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No. 40 (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.).

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. J. P. THOMPSON, I.C.S.,
Revenue Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

To

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE
FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 20th February 1914.

Revenue and Agriculture.
Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the annual report of the Director of Land Records for the year 1912-13, which was submitted with your letter No. 27, dated 12th January 1914.

2. There has been a further increase in the number of patwaris who belong to agricultural tribes and an improvement in their educational qualifications, and though, on the other hand, the standard of education among candidates belonging to non-agricultural tribes has fallen, His Honour agrees that this is fully counterbalanced by the fact that the proportion of patwaris, who are both hereditary agriculturists and of sufficient educational attainments, is steadily increasing. His Honour, however, regrets to observe that in no less than in six districts the orders for the recruiting of agriculturist candidates were not complied with. The last decade has seen a progressive improvement in the educational qualifications of patwaris. In 1903-04 only 35 per cent. had passed the Middle School and the Entrance Examinations. The proportion rose every year till it reached 47 in 1911-12 and 1912-13. The proportion is, however, still very low in Hissar (30 per cent.), Gujrat (32 per cent.), Montgomery (32 per cent.), Rawalpindi (16 per cent.), and Dera Ghazi Khan (28 per cent.).

3. It is regrettable that in a number of districts the rules regarding the selection of kanungo candidates were not observed. As has been pointed out in the report, the amalgamation of the district and kanungo staff, and the excess of settlement kanungos consequent on a reduction in the number of districts under settlement, has lessened the number of vacancies, and it is important that patwaris should not be deprived of such limited opportunities of promotion as do exist. There has been a decrease of Rs. 81,000 in the total cost of the patwari establishment. Should the experimental re-arrangement of the duties of canal and revenue patwaris which is being tried in the Lyallpur District be successful, a considerable reduction of the revenue staff may be expected. It appears that the experiment has not worked well so far, but every effort should be made to remove the defects which are now being experienced and to establish a system which will obviate the necessity of the large dual staff of patwaris and lead to a more economical working of the revenue administration.

4. The scheme for amalgamating the district and kanungo staff is reported to be working satisfactorily on the whole, though a few minor difficulties have been experienced. The Director, however, appears to be far from satisfied with the kanungos' work. The inspections by district kanungos

are said to be perfunctory or generally devoted to detection of trivial mistakes, while the field work of kanungos is still characterised as mediocre and suffering from lack of efficient supervision.

The attestation of the annual records by Naib Tahsildars and Tahsildars is criticised adversely, and Mr. Gibson gives it as his opinion that there is no hope of a new record being kept up to date without a substantial increase of staff and improved supervision. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner in thinking that, in his laudable desire to secure a very high standard of work, the Director has taken an unduly pessimistic view of the efficiency of the revenue staff and the accuracy of the records. At the same time the fact that such a view should be taken by the Director is, he considers, a clear indication that substantial improvement is possible. He concurs, however, with the Financial Commissioner that this improvement is not to be obtained by an increase of establishment but by making better use of the existing establishment; and he hopes that the instructions which the Financial Commissioner is proposing to issue will have the effect of increasing the efficiency of both the higher and lower staff in land record work, and ensuring the proper performance of the duties for which they are responsible.

5. The improvement of supervision in the higher ranks, and the closer association of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners with land record work to effect this, has been a subject of discussion during the year; and it has been decided that the work of supervision must be entrusted primarily to Revenue Assistants and Sub-Divisional Officers, and that the occasional and unsystematic employment of other officers on this work is not likely to be advantageous, though it is essential that they should be kept in close touch with it as part of their training.

His Honour thinks that as a consequence of recent additions to the Provincial service, it should be possible in most districts to free the Revenue Assistants from all other than revenue work and such criminal work, *e.g.*, security proceedings, as is not likely to interfere seriously with their primary duties. This is not possible in the case of Sub-Divisional Officers who have many other duties to perform, but Sir Michael O'Dwyer has no doubt that time might be found for more careful supervision than appears to exist at present in some sub-divisions.

He trusts that Commissioners will impress upon their Sub-Divisional Officers the importance of giving due attention to this work, and, in cases where officers are already overburdened, endeavour to give them such assistance as they require. Mr. Gibson's comments on the perfunctory manner in which the majority of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars dispose of their land record work are both instructive and suggestive. These officers have many duties to perform and when charged with the neglect of any one branch are apt to plead the more pressing claims of another. They will naturally take their cue from their superior officers, and if they see the Collector and his Assistants showing little interest in the maintenance of correct maps and records, their interest will also flag. Hence the first step towards improvement is for the Collector to devote a reasonable amount of his time to inspection of land record work and to insist on his Assistants doing the same. In His Honour's experience if such inspections are made systematically, they need not occupy much time, nor justify the excuse that they must give way to more urgent duties.

6. It is satisfactory to observe that the high outturn of attestation work has continued, and that mistakes have been few in number. It does not appear that the system of allowing kanungos in districts under settlements to attest undisputed mutations in cases of inheritance has given much relief to Naib Tahsildars and Tahsildars. His Honour is inclined to the opinion that a further extension of the system will be beneficial, and the Financial Commissioner's proposals on this subject will be awaited.

7. The system of having maps corrected and records revised in districts about to come under settlement, before the Settlement Officer enters upon his duties, has been the subject of careful consideration and of recent discussion with the Financial Commissioner. The results of the experiment in the three districts where it has been tried have been far from satisfactory, and the system has now been definitely abandoned. In His Honour's opinion any system which is based on the separation of record work from assessment is bound to fail, as it is only the Settlement Officer who can say with confidence to what extent new maps and records are required and who can shape them so as to form a suitable basis for his assessment. Moreover, he is opposed to a system in which the Settlement Officer appears only as a tax collector and loses all the knowledge of local conditions and the influence with the people which he gains from overhauling the records, checking the work of patwaris and kanungos, and generally showing that he is working in the interests of the people as much as in those of Government.

8. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to express his appreciation of the thorough and energetic way in which Mr. Gibson has performed his duties, and to thank him for an interesting report.

I have, &c.,

J. P. THOMPSON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2958 CS—362—21-2-14—SGPP Lahore.

No. 27.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:

Dated LAHORE, 12*th January* 1914.

FROM

J. M. DUNNETT, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE Mr. J. P. THOMPSON, I.C.S.,
Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Diack, C. V. O.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward a copy of the annual report of the Director of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1913, and to convey the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

2. Now that districts under settlement are included in the Director's charge the whole of the land records of the province come under his supervision. Mr. Gibson has been indefatigable in his inspections and has been well supported by his Assistants. His inspection notes have been most valuable and have led to important amendments in Standing Orders, and he has submitted a very interesting report.

3. It is perhaps because of the high standard to which he himself works that Mr. Gibson writes so pessimistically both of the efficiency of our revenue officers and establishment and of the accuracy of the records for the production and maintenance of which they are responsible. Indeed as regards the latter point the Financial Commissioner understands that even by his remark in paragraph 13, Mr. Gibson does not mean seriously to impugn the general accuracy of our records. From separate notes submitted by him he has brought to notice nothing more serious than errors of judgment and departures from authorized practice on the part of Settlement Officers, in connection with the making or revising of maps. It cannot be said either that these were due to the speed with which revision now takes place or that similar occurrences were unknown when settlement proceedings were more leisurely. No serious shortcomings in the jamabandis and connected papers have been brought to the Financial Commissioner's notice by Mr. Gibson, and where, as in Hoshiarpur, instanced in the report, and elsewhere, they have been subjected to a careful examination, they have stood the test well.

Special revision of the records-of-rights.

4. The settlement during the past year of two important questions of principle will, it is hoped, remove such cause as existed for adverse criticism of our system. It has been decided that the more abbreviated form of revision introduced experimentally by Sir James Douie in two districts, by which only the fields ascertained at *girdawari* to have undergone change were re-mapped and *khataunis* were dispensed with, is unsuitable for general application though it may be resorted to when the village is small and changes are not numerous.

The experiment of having the maps and other records corrected by a separate establishment before the Settlement Officer comes on the scene with his establishment has been definitely abandoned. Map correction, however, on the lines adopted in settlements following that of Rawalpindi continues to be the rule, and gives excellent results. In riverain tracts and in Kangra it is replaced by re-measurement from traverses laid down and mapped by the Survey Department.

5. Mr. Gibson is doubtful (paragraph 14) whether once the record-of-rights has been brought up-to-date by these means its subsequent maintenance from year to year without special periodical revision can be secured unless substantial additions are made to our establishment. Yet the whole burden of his criticism is that the inspections of all classes of officers,—Revenue Assistants, Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, District Kanungos and Field Kanungos are insufficient in number and perfunctory when done. If that is the case surely the remedy lies in enforcing the responsibility of all those officers, whose primary and most important work is in connection with the revenue records. It is no use our increasing their numbers if we cannot count on their doing their duty, nor can it be said that a case has been made out for an increase as long as the present machinery is not worked to its full capacity. The attention of Commissioners will be drawn to the Director's remarks, particularly in paragraph 18, and they will be asked to take severe notice of slack Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars and to make a few examples As regards Sub-Divisional Officers (paragraph 14 of the report) the Financial Commissioner is reluctant to believe that where such an officer is responsible for the revenue work of his sub-division unaided by the Revenue Assistant of the district, neglect of revenue work can be due to any other cause than pressure of magisterial work. Where that is the cause an endeavour should be made to render him assistance, and Commissioners will be invited to consider this and to take such measures as may be necessary for improving the supervision of revenue work at outposts within their divisions.

6. The Financial Commissioner is glad to see that Mr. Gibson considers mutation work to be well done and that attestation is well in hand The conclusion of the correspondence referred to in paragraph 15 about attestation by kanungos does not appear to have been communicated to him. It is that at present the only power we can trust to all permanent kanungos, in view of the state of their efficiency as a class and the temptations involved in connection with other mutations, is the power to attest undisputed cases of inheritance arising from death, and to start with powers have been conferred on kanungos employed in settlements only as they are under very close supervision. It is under contemplation to extend the power to certain other specified classes of undisputed mutations, and opinions have been called for as to what these classes should be.

Kanungos.

7. The Director in his report draws attention to two important points in connection with kanungos, namely, recruitment and the supervision of their work. It is essential, not only in the interests of the patwaris, but also in order to maintain a high standard of accuracy, that, at least to the prescribed extent, the kanungos should be men who are themselves fully familiar from practice with the work which it is their duty to check. The Director will be asked to call for special reports from the districts named in paragraph 10 of his report as to the reason why the prescribed proportion of patwari candidates was not maintained. The attraction of service as kanungo for men not trained as patwari springs largely from the tendency which kanungos have to regard themselves as revenue officers, and there will be no great improvement in the industry and efficiency of this branch of the revenue establishment till it is clearly recognized that they are a portion of the field staff concerned less with giving general orders and more with the accuracy of details.

8. Efficiency and supervision should react on each other. Close observation by Revenue Officers stimulates and improves the field establishment, and in time becomes by practice easier for the inspecting officer who with many other duties to do can devote himself less to trivial details than to the honesty, completeness and carefulness with which the work has been done. The question of associating Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners more closely with the revenue record work of tahsils or sub-divisions was made the subject of a separate reference to Government during the year as observed in paragraph 11 of the report. The result has been to draw attention to the importance of this part of a Sub-Divisional Officer's duties when he is responsible for the revenue work of his sub-division, and to the desirability of employing Assistant Commissioners on this work to a much larger extent than has hitherto been the practice, although the Revenue Assistant of the district must, outside sub-divisions, be our principal standby. With regard to supervision by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars Mr. Diack hopes that a definition which he has recently approved of the meaning of "days on tour" may tend to prevent the flagrant abuses described in the last paragraph of the Director's report, and will bring the tahsil officers in closer and more constant contact with field work. The Director will be asked to ascertain and report the reason why the District Kanungo of Jhang was allowed to neglect his duties to the extent described in paragraph 12.

9. The arrangement which the Director refers to as the amalgamation of the district and settlement kanungo staff is that by which a small number of kanungo posts in settlements are linked with the kanungo establishment of each district, being held at present by natives of that district who are eligible for transfer to the district staff when vacancies occur on it, while the district candidates who would otherwise fill those vacancies are required to take their places in settlement and so to acquire a good practical training before becoming substantive kanungos in their own district. Mr. Gibson quotes two instances of difficulty in carrying out this arrangement, but they seem both to be easy of solution. If the Settlement Officers under whom the Rohtak kanungos are serving admit that they are incompetent they must be very tender-hearted if they keep them employed at all. And if it is really the case that Settlement Officers have declined to appoint Jullundur candidates to vacancies occasioned by the transfer of kanungos from their settlements to the Jullundur District the matter ought to be referred for the orders of higher authority. It is difficult to see how the arrangement tends to diminish the number of vacancies for patwaris on the kanungo establishment, as is stated in paragraph 8. The number of vacancies is exactly the same as it was before, but the promoted patwari has to take his turn in a settlement as kanungo.

Patwaris.

10. There has been a reduction of 105 in the total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris, due chiefly to the loss of the Delhi Province and also, to a smaller extent, to rearrangement of establishment in districts recently settled. The decrease in total cost of Rs. 81,000 is only partly accounted for by these causes, the principal items contributing to it being (*a*) cost of Delhi patwaris Rs. 25,000, (*b*) decrease in stationery and printing Rs. 33,000, and (*c*) decrease in miscellaneous charges connected with Settlement Rs. 23,000. The Financial Commissioner has some hope that the proposal to rearrange the duties of revenue and canal patwaris in the canal colonies may ultimately justify itself, and result in a considerable reduction in the revenue establishment. The new system was introduced experimentally in 30 villages of the Lyallpur District during the year, and reports on its working have just been received. The local officers do not consider the experiment a success. There are said to be defects in the working of the canal patwaris, and the circle of the revenue patwari is considered to be too large to be manageable. These defects seem to the Financial Commissioner not to be radical but to be capable of being rectified, and not therefore to justify the abandonment of the experiment, though they must make us hesitate to extend the scheme at once to the whole of the Lower Chenab Canal Colony. The experiment is to be continued for a

second year in the selected circles, and the Financial Commissioner has it in contemplation to make a similar experiment in the Lower Jhelum Colony. Mr. Diack thinks that the co-operation of the local canal and revenue officers should result in improved working by both sets of patwaris. He has asked the Director to examine the working of the experiment on the spot during the current year.

The same.

11. Service as patwari continues to be attractive to members of both agricultural and non-agricultural tribes. The number of new candidates rises steadily although the area of selection has contracted The total number of candidates, which is limited to a maximum of 33 per cent. of the total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris employed, is actually 29 per cent. of that number. The lower standard of education among new candidates not belonging to agricultural tribes must if the rules (S. O. 15, section 6) are properly observed be confined to sons and grandsons of patwaris and is more than discounted by the increase, both actual and relative, in the number of agricultural candidates and by the improvement in their educational qualifications. We are advancing steadily towards the attainment of a subordinate revenue service drawn more largely from the revenue-paying classes and trained to a greater extent in our rural schools.

Conduct of patwaris.

12. Four districts under Settlement account for half of the total dismissals of the year. In districts not under Settlement dismissals are rare except in four districts of the Multan Division, where record and assessment work of a special nature exposes the patwari to close supervision and perhaps to unusual temptations. So long as special revisions of the records-of-rights differ so appreciably as at present from ordinary district practice there must always be men who are unable for the stress of Settlement, but the general efficiency of the patwari staff is remarkable. The Financial Commissioner is inclined to agree with the Director that the system of funding fines for the purpose of providing rewards for the better patwaris had better be confined to districts under Settlement, though he would be prepared to consider specific proposals for districts under fluctuating assessment. The subject of the pay of patwaris was dealt with during the year as the Director observes in paragraph 2 of Punjab Government No. 134, dated 15th August 1912. The attention drawn in paragraph 7 of the report to the meaning of the rules relating to *patwarkhanas* may perhaps lead to their being more generally acted on than they are at present.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. DUNNETT,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

336 FC—381—13-1-14—SGPP Lahore.

No. 4288.

FROM

B. T. GIBSON, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Director of Land Records, Punjab,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL
COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated the 11th December 1913.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for favour of review and transmission to the Local Government, 7 advance copies of the report on the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1913.

I have, &c.,

B. T. GIBSON,

Director of Land Records, Punjab.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1913.

Tours and inspections.

1. The post of the Director of Land Records was held by me throughout the year. My personal assistants were Khwaja Rahim Bakhsh and Lala Harnarayan, the latter joining his post on November 4th, 1912.

I spent 229 days on tour and inspected 9 head-quarters and 46 tahsil offices. My personal assistants spent 481 days on tour and inspected 6 head-quarters and 27 tahsil offices besides checking girdawari work in 9 districts. The increase in the number of inspections performed by the Director of Land Records is due to the large number of districts under settlement, in the inspection of which his personal assistants are not allowed to assist without the sanction of the Financial Commissioners. To find time for so much land record work I had to make over most of the inspections of registration offices to my personal assistants who in turn had less time for land record inspections. This and the desire to secure more thorough annual inspections in districts not under settlement led me to order the inspection of a district to be spread over two years, the portion not inspected in one year being inspected in the next. A thorough annual inspection of two or three tahsils is much more useful than a hasty inspection of a whole district.

Naib Tahsildars' examination.

2. The Naib Tahsildars' examination was held in August 1913. One hundred and two candidates appeared, of whom 36 belonged to Native States, 11 to the North-West Frontier Province and 4 to the Delhi Province. Forty-five candidates passed completely, 53 passed in one or more subjects and only 4 failed altogether. Government has now prescribed that candidates from Native States shall pay a fee for each paper taken, and the number of such candidates will probably diminish in future.

Patwari candidates—Form No. II.

3. Six hundered and ninety-two new candidates were accepted during the year as compared with 651 and 629 in the two preceding years. Of the new candidates 62 per cent. are members of agricultural tribes against 60 per cent. last year, and of these 35 per cent. have passed the middle school or higher examination as compared with 27 per cent. last year. This is a satisfactory improvement, though it may be due to some extent to the inclusion in some districts of Brahmans as an agricultural tribe. On the other hand, the standard of education among new candidates who are not members of an agricultural tribe has fallen, only 64 per cent. having passed the middle school or higher examination against 71 per cent. last year. The acceptance of so many candidates who have not passed the middle school examination and are not members of an agricultural tribe is not explained in the district reports as it should be, but it may be due to the acceptance by settlement officers of men who have proved their fitness for the post of patwari by good work as settlement patwaris. The acceptance of a reasonable number of such candidates is of course unobjectionable.

The total number of candidates has again decreased and represents only 29 per cent. of the total number of posts, but as remarked in last year's report, there is no real dearth of candidates except in a few districts. The percentage of entrance and middle passed candidates is steadily falling, being now only 49 against 51 and 53 in the two preceding years, while the percentage who are

members of an agricultural tribe is 62 or the same as in the last two years. Seventy-two per cent. of the candidates have passed the patwari examination. Patwari schools were held in five districts during the year, and in districts under settlement practical training generally takes the place of the tuition given in the school.

Patwaris and assistant patwaris—Form II.

4. The total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris has fallen from 8,771 to 8,666. The net decrease due to the loss of the Delhi Province is 92 while 25 posts were reduced in the Khangah Dogran tahsil of the Gujranwala district where circles were small, and 7 were experimentally reduced in Lyallpur in connection with the proposal to hand over some of the revenue patwaris' duties to canal patwaris, where the assessment is carried out by the latter, and to reduce the number of revenue patwaris. No local report has yet been received on the working of this experiment. As a set off against these decreases 12 new circles were created in Gurdaspur and 7 in Shahpur. Forty-seven per cent. of patwaris have passed the middle school or higher examination and 37 per cent. are members of an agricultural tribe. These figures are much the same as last year. Three hundred and forty-four candidates were appointed to the post of patwari or assistant patwari. Of these nearly 62 per cent. were members of an agricultural tribe as compared with 73 per cent. last year. In the following districts the rule in paragraph 8 (2) of Standing Order 15 was not complied with, and except in the case of Ambala, no attempt was made in the district reports to explain the irregularity :—

	Total number of new appointments.	*Given to members of an agricultural tribe.*
Ambala	6	2
Ludhiana	9	2
Shahpur	25	11
Jhelum	5	1
Montgomery	4	1
Lyallpur	4	1

In view of the remarks on this subject in previous annual reports both the non-compliance with the rules and the failure to notice it in the annual report are regrettable. It can hardly be due to the absence of qualified candidates belonging to agricultural tribes.

Pay of patwaris.

5. There has been no increase in the salary of patwaris in any district during the year. In view of the increased cost of living and the increasing standard of efficiency demanded from patwaris the existing rates of pay appear low, but orders were passed by Government on this subject last year, and it is too soon to raise the question again. The following remarks by the Settlement Officer of Amritsar probably represent the views of most district officers :—"Acceptance of illegal gratifications in order to add to their insufficient pay is general and no amount of supervision can stop it. The true remedy is a substantial increase of pay, but no proposals for that are likely to be received with favour."

Conduct of patwaris.

6. There is little to add to last year's remarks on this subject. The number of dismissals has decreased from 156 to 110, and the district reports show that on the whole the conduct of patwaris has been as satisfactory as can be expected. The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana suggests that the system, permitted only in districts under settlement, of paying rewards to deserving patwaris out of the fines inflicted for misconduct and inefficiency should be extended to all districts. The proposal is supported by the Commissioner, but, if adopted, it would regularise and extend the system of punishment by fines,

which, as pointed out in previous reports, is an undesirable one in the case of low paid officials like patwaris, who probably recoup their losses from the zamindars.

Patwarkhanas.

7. The following statement shews the sums spent on the construction and repairs of patwarkhanas during the year under report:—

	Construction.	*Repairs.*
		Rs.
Rohtak	...	742
Ambala	...	735
Simla	...	204
Kangra	...	2,315
Lahore	8,572	...
Amritsar	...	100
Shahpur	...	170
Jhelum	174	...
Mianwali	...	1,159
Lyallpur	...	97
Multan	...	1,331
Muzaffargarh	...	158
Total	8,746	7,011

The expenditure in Lahore was on patwarkhanas in the Chunian colony. The want of proper accommodation for patwaris in the majority of districts and the interconnection between resident patwaris and up-to-date records were discussed in last year's report, and in view of the declared policy of Government, it is unnecessary to do more than briefly refer to the subject again. It may be noted that this year nearly every district in the north-west and west of the province reports that it is difficult and in many cases impossible to arrange for a residence for the patwari, and that in consequence many patwaris have to be allowed to reside outside their circles. At the same time the orders about the construction of patwarkhanas seem to be misunderstood. Government is prepared to build or repair patwarkhanas where suitable accommodation within the circle is not available: there are many such circles, but applications for permission to build or repair patwarkhanas in them are not received, and consequently even the small sums allotted are not utilised. Under the orders of the Financial Commissioners a standard plan and estimate of a kacha patwarkhana costing about Rs. 300, is under preparation.

Prospects of patwaris.

8. Twenty-seven patwaris were promoted to the post of kanungo and 25 were appointed to other superior posts. This is not a very liberal allowance of promotion for nearly 9,000 men, but owing to the amalgamation of the district and settlement establishments and to the large number of settlements in which the record work is completed or nearing completion, there are very few vacancies on the kanungo establishment. Out of 35 vacant posts 27 were given to patwaris, but the proportion should have been larger as will be shown in paragraph 10.

Cost of the patwari establishment.

9. The total cost of the patwari establishment amounted to Rs. 12,40,101 or Rs. 81,800 less than last year. The decrease under salaries is due to the exclusion of Delhi from the Punjab and to the reduction of patwaris in Gujranwala and Lyallpur. Expenditure on stationery and printing has fallen from Rs. 66,000 to Rs. 33,000 and on other charges from Rs. 41,000 to Rs. 23,000 owing to the record work in several settlements being completed.

Kanungo candidates.

10. Seventy-six new candidates were accepted during the year, of whom only 59 per cent. were members of an agricultural tribe as compared with 65 per cent. last year. Two out of every three candidates were patwaris, but several districts in accepting new candidates, did not consider the existing state of affairs and make their selections in such a way as to work up to the two-thirds proportion of patwaris prescribed by paragraph 2 of Standing Order 19. Columns 7 and 8 of Form III shew the proportions of patwari and other candidates, as they stood at the end of the year, and the number of new candidates accepted during the year in the districts referred to were as follows :—

	Total number of new candidates.	*Of these how many were patwaris.*
Rohtak	4	3
Gurgaon	1	0
Karnal	3	2
Kangra	2	0
Hoshiarpur	1	0
Ludhiana	10	6
Rawalpindi	2	0
Multan	6	3

All the new candidates in these districts should have been patwaris except in Multan where at least 5 out of the 6 should have been patwaris, and in no case is any satisfactory explanation given of the failure to observe the rules. The Rawalpindi report contains the naive remark that in future acceptances regard will be had to the rules ! The case of Ludhiana is particularly bad, as now only 6 out of 16 candidates are patwaris. It is however satisfactory that the percentage of patwaris to total candidates has risen from 58 to 61. The total number of candidates is 340 or the same as last year. This is considerably in excess of half the total number of posts, and in view of the amalgamation of the district and settlement kanungo staff, and of an excess of settlement kanungos due to a reduction in the number of districts under settlement, it would be advisable to suspend the acceptance of new candidates for a time. A separate reference on this subject will be submitted. In Jullundur, Ludhiana, Forozepore, Gujrat, Shahpur, Mianwali, and Multan there is a large excess of candidates, and it is therefore surprising to find that new candidates were accepted during the year in all these districts except Jullundur, Ferozepore, and Gujrat. As noted in paragraph 8, out of 35 permanent appointments made during the year 27 were given to patwaris. One hundred and forty candidates passed the kanungo examination and 80 received efficiency certificates during the year.

Kanungos.

11. The total number of kanungos is 602 or 1 more than last year. The creation of the Delhi Province reduced the cadre by 6, but 3 extra posts were provided in Kangra and 4 in Gurdaspur. Only 7 kanungos or one per cent. of the total number received promotion during the year. The scheme for amalgamating the district and settlement kanungo staff was introduced in July 1912, and appears to be working satisfactorily, but the Deputy Commissionor of Rohtak reports that all the good men on his supplementary list have received appointments on the district staff, and only men, admitted by their settlement officers to be incompetent, are left. Obviously no settlement kanungo who is not thoroughly efficient deserves a place on the supplementary list of his district, and this matter should be provided for in the rules in Appendix II to Standing Order 19, and the names of any inefficient kanungos already enrolled should be struck off. The Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur reports that settlement officers have been unable to provide posts for the candidates sent by him under Rule III of the above appendix. This is unfortunate, as such candidates

should not be reverted to make room for permanent settlement kanungos, and this must be made clear in the rules. The system is not popular with district field kanungos, and in Rohtak two have resigned rather than undergo a transfer to settlement, but the loss of such men is no disadvantage, and the scheme must secure ultimately a much more efficient district kanungo agency.

In paragraph 14 of last year's report attention was drawn to the mediocre quality of field kanungos' work and to the lack of supervision by superior revenue officers. The proposed rules for ensuring a more adequate check of their work referred to in the above-mentioned paragraph were issued in April as part A of Standing Order 13, but owing partly to assistant collectors of the 1st grade being occupied with more urgent duties and partly to the importance of the subject being overlooked by some collectors very little action has been taken under the new rules. It is a little unfortunate that the instructions were issued when an enquiry on almost the same subject was pending. The result of this enquiry is contained in Revenue Proceedings Nos. 5—32 of November 1913. It appears from the opinions of the officers consulted and from independant enquiries made by myself in connection with the rules in part A of Standing Order 13 that (*a*) practically the only officers available for making detailed inspections of kanungos and tahsildars' work are sub-divisional officers and revenue assistants and (*b*) both these officers are so burdened with other work that they have little time for making the prescribed inspections. However, such little time as is available should be devoted by them to this work, and I think that Deputy Commissioners should now be instructed that where no other Assistant Collector, 1st grade, is available, the inspections prescribed by Standing Order 13 should be performed by Sub-Divisional Officers and Revenue Assistants. Three days spent in each field kanungo's circle is quite sufficient for the purpose of a thorough inspection, and surely this amount of time can be spent even by the busiest officers, and the educative value of the inspections in the case of Assistant Commissioners is indisputable. A printed form of inspection note, on which the results of inspections under Standing Order 13 will be recorded, is about to issue under the orders of the Financial Commissioners.

District kanungos—Form IV.

12. The touring of district kanungos has been sufficient generally, but is rather short in Hissar and Lyallpur. The result of their inspections is not as valuable as it should be, owing, as pointed out last year, to lack of supervision and direction by Revenue Assistants. Where the inspections are not perfunctory, as I found them to be in Ambala, they are generally devoted to the detection of trivial mistakes, while the really important errors escape detection. The number of inspections of tahsil offices is satisfactory except in Jhelum and Jhang, where only two inspections were performed. In neither instance is any explanation offered in the district report, and this is the second year in succession that the district kanungo of Jhang has failed to carry out the rules.

Records of rights.

13. During the year, record work was completed in Kulu, Amritsar, and Gujranwala and would have been completed in Hoshiarpur but for the unfortunate breakdown of the Settlement Officer's health. In Lahore all work is finished except riverain measurements and in Gujrat all except riverain measurements and killabandi in the area commanded by the Upper Jhelum Canal. Good progress was made in Ferozepore, Sialkot, Shahpur and the Dehra-Hamirpur settlement. A further test of the experimental system adopted in Gujrat did not give satisfactory results, and tend to shew that the system is unsuitable in a district where the previous maps are inaccurate or very much out of date. In their report on Civil Justice for 1912 a doubt was expressed by the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court whether the conditions under which revisions of the record are now pushed through does not tend to make them less full and less readily intelligible than they used to be. It cannot be denied that the record in some cases is less full and intelligible, and further the speed at which the revision now takes place tends to render it less accurate.

The matter is under the consideration of the Financial Commissioners. At the request of the Commissioner a special check of the mutation and record work of the Hoshiarpur settlement was made by me and my senior personal assistant during the year under report. The check was exhaustive and the result satisfactory.

Annual Record—Form IV.

14. Column 15 of Form IV shews the number of annual records prepared in districts not under settlement. This record is practically the work of the field kanungo, as, though at least one quarter of each jamabandi has to be checked by Tahsildars and Naibs, their attestations are in most cases exceedingly perfunctory. The result is that annual records are rarely up to date and in spite of the elaborate provisions intended to pave the way for dispensing with a special revision of the records, there is little hope of a new record being kept up to date without a substantial increase of staff and improved supervision. More kanungos and at least one more revenue officer in each tahsil must be provided, and the supervision of revenue assistants over the work of tahsildars and kanungos must be much improved, if the object in view is to be attained The instructions in Part F of Standing Order 16 are now carried out fairly well in most districts, but they have been found unsuitable in some respects and are undergoing revision. Column 16 of form IV shews the number of annual records checked by revenue assistants. In Karnal, where, early in the year, the bad state of the records had to be brought to the notice of the Financial Commissioners, only 33 out of 341 jamabandis were checked by the Sub-Divisional Officer and Revenue Assistant. The check was also quite inadequate in Ludhiana, Gurdaspur, Jhelum and Jhang. Karnal, Ludhiana and Gurdaspur were all mentioned in the same connection in last year's report. One of the points noticed during the year under report is that some sub-divisional officers exercise very little supervision over the records of their charges. How far this state of affairs is due to the pressure of criminal and miscellaneous work I am not in a position to judge, but in the Sirsa, Palwal, and Pind Dadan Khan sub-divisions not a single jamabandi was checked during the year, in Kaithal only 3, in Sonepat only 6, and in Rajanpur only 7. A sufficient number were checked in all other sub-divisions, and as many as 65 in Pakpattan, 31 in Rupar, and 29 in Leiah. So a misunderstanding of their responsibilities rather than want of time appears to be the cause of the insufficient check carried out by the other officers. The matter was brought regularly to the notice of the Commissioner and the Collector in the remarks recorded on the quarterly statements, but without result.

Mutations.

15. There is nothing noteworthy about the figures in columns 3-7 of Form IV. Mutation work is steadily increasing and disposals are keeping pace with institutions. To assist revenue officers 13 extra naib tahsildars were employed on attestation work for a period aggregating 25 months, but they disposed of only 30,000 mutations, or 3 per cent. of the whole. The average outturn per diem was again exceedingly low in most cases, but the remarks on the subject in the last three annual reports do not seem to be noticed by district officers. These extra officers will probably not be required, if power is given to selected kanungos to attest all undisputed mutations. The question, which was raised in last year's report, is still under the consideration of the Financial Commissioners. Selected field kanungos attested 16,000 undisputed mutations of inheritance, but the only district in which appreciable relief was afforded to revenue officers is Lyallpur, where one-third of the total disposals were attested by field kanungos. Mutation work is the only branch of a revenue officer's duties which can be said to be satisfactorily performed. The quality of mutation work is generally good, and incorrect orders are comparatively rare. Improvement is required in the more rapid disposal of old cases and of interrogatories received from other revenue officers, and in districts like Ambala, where the parties refuse to attend, more use should be made of the provisions

of section 149 of the Land Revenue Act. Except in districts under settlement mutation work is not as a rule systematically overhauled by Collectors and Revenue Assistants.

Mutation fees.

16. The following statement shews the number of mutations decided and the amount of the Government's and patwari's share of mutation fees during the last five years :—

Year.	Number of Mutations.	Fees.	
		Government's share.	Patwari's share.
		Rs.	Rs.
1908-09	835,173	2,12,754	58,188
1909-10	793,535	2,07,604	1,38,403
1910-11	758,096	2,18,434	1,45,612
1911-12	894,559	2,15,129	1,43,420
1912-13	893,709	2,60,390	1,73,593

The large increase in the fees realised in the year under report is probably due to greater use being made of the authority granted under Punjab Government Notification No. 273, dated 20th November 1909, to levy fees on rejected mutations. As however it was found by my personal assistants and myself that the fees in such cases were frequently levied from persons other than those mentioned in section 38 (2) of the Land Revenue Act, *i e.*, the persons in whose favour the mutation is entered, instructions were issued in January with the approval of the Financial Commissioners drawing attention to the law on the subject. They are not yet fully understood and complied with, but an improvement may be expected in course of time.

Partitions.—Form IV.

17. Work under this head is steadily increasing as the following figures of new institutions shew :—

1909-10	8,409
1910-11	7,221
1911-12	9,769
1912-13	10,006

The pending file amounts to more than one third of the total cases for disposal. More cases should have been disposed of in Ambala, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Gujranwala, Shahpur and Lyallpur.

General.

18. With the ever-increasing burden of criminal and miscellaneous work the supervision of the land records is becoming yearly less efficient. Collectors generally have not time for more than intelligent direction, but even this is not given in the majority of cases, chiefly owing to lack of knowledge and experience. It is for this reason so essential that the instructions in part A of Standing Order 13 should be carried out as far as possible in the case of Assistant Commissioners.

The few months settlement training undergone by Assistant Commissioners very soon after their arrival in India is not sufficient to fit them for their responsibilities as Collectors or Sub-Divisional Officers, and what is required is their constant and close association with land record work. The same remarks apply to members of the Provincial Service, who are likely to be Sub-divisional Officers or Revenue Assistants. Revenue Assistants are unable to exercise proper supervision over the work of their subordinates partly

because they are over-burdened with criminal and revenue cases and with miscellaneous work, and partly for want of proper previous training in the methods and objects of inspection. The land record work of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars is, as previously remarked in this report, exceedingly perfunctory. They spend very little time away from head-quarters, preferring to ride or drive out for a few hours and then return to head-quarters. This is not in my opinion "Camp" within the meaning of paragraph 244 of the Land Administration Manual, it wastes time and leads to superficial inspections, as the work has to be hurried through so that the officer may get back to head-quarters. One Naib Tahsildar in the Rupar tahsil during 11 months spent only 51 days away from head-quarters, while on 114 days he went out from and returned to head-quarters on the same day. It is not therefore to be wondered at that the girdwari and dialluvian inspections and checking of jamabandis performed by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, are, with a few honourable exceptions, extremely perfunctory, and the thorough scrutiny of every kanungo's and patwari's work prescribed by paragraph 245 of the Land Administration Manual is never made. If Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars have time to camp and to perform their revenue duties properly, they should be made to do so, and if they have not, assistance should be given. My own opinion is that in most cases they have time, but they do not care about land record work, and so they shirk it, knowing that their neglect of it will in most cases pass unnoticed by overworked Collectors and Revenue Assistants. Annexure B to part A of Standing Order 13 gives some of the points for enquiry at the inspection of the land record work of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, and any inspecting officer who works through these, will very quickly get a clear idea of the quality of the tahsil officers' supervision. Revenue Assistants should be required to make such inspections and should be relieved of all criminal and much other case work, so that they may have time for their principal duty of supervising the subordinate staff and assisting the Collector to exercise intelligent direction of the land record work of his district.

B. T. GIBSON,

The 6th December 1913. *Director of Land Records, Punjab.*

QUINQUENNIAL RETURN.

STATEMENT No. I.

TABLE SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Districts.	No. of field kanungos.	No. of patwaris.	AREA AND REVENUE (00's OMITTED). *Area in acres.* Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	No. of fields.	No. of khatauni holdings.	AVERAGE PER FIELD KANUNGO. Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	AVERAGE PER PATWARI. Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	REMARKS.
Hissar... ...	18	306	33,188	26,401	10,086	995,116	324,932	55,284	18,052	3,252	1,062	
Rohtak ...	17	335	14,380	11,524	15,663	1,570,465	402,209	92,380	23,659	4,688	1,201	
Gurgaon ...	19	358	14,165	10,681	15,554	1,162,219	450,735	61,169	23,723	3,246	1,259	
Karnal ...	17	344	20,025	11,110	12,930	1,334,315	266,367	78,489	15,669	3,879	774	
Ambala	15	358	11,983	7,477	11,473	1,441,933	452,122	96,129	30,141	4,028	1,263	
Simla	...	9	53,599	9,662	17,524	51,186	11,475	...	...	5,688	1,275	
Kangra ...	19	316	23,314	5,869	9,535	2,376,788	501,188	125,094	26,378	7,521	1,586	
Hoshiarpur ...	20	461	14,146	7,164	14,216	2,485,231	793,293	124,262	39,665	5,391	1,721	
Jullundur ...	14	442	8,676	6,793	14,773	2,181,216	594,726	155,801	42,480	5,426	1,479	
Ludhiana ...	15	300	8,923	7,288	12,451	1,582,404	344,588	105,494	22,973	5,275	1,149	
Ferozepore	16	356	25,955	22,180	13,180	1,592,573	506,697	99,536	31,631	4,474	1,422	
Lahore ...	13	269	16,964	11,562	10,306	1,576,494	378,479	121,269	29,114	5,861	1,407	
Amritsar	11	305	9,980	7,513	15,149	1,569,633	481,195	142,694	43,745	5,146	1,577	
Gurdaspur	21	438	11,691	8,193	18,120	1,797,844	616,220	85,612	29,344	4,105	1,407	
Sialkot	17	403	12,704	9,104	14,798	2,006,448	724,711	118,026	42,630	4,979	1,798	
Gujranwala ...	22	393	24,891	13,910	21,754	2,401,680	329,392	109,167	14,972	6,111	838	
Gujrat ...	11	247	14,105	8,793	8,969	1,203,069	506,150	109,370	46,014	4,871	2,049	
Shahpur ...	16	270	30,782	12,591	20,017	1,422,218	221,949	88,889	13,872	5,267	822	
Jhelum ...	11	207	17,717	7,430	7,547	1,451,541	433,628	131,958	39,421	7,012	2,095	
Rawalpindi ...	12	217	13,119	5,984	6,745	1,249,839	423,712	104,153	35,309	5,759	1,952	
Attock	10	202	27,021	10,744	6,730	1,024,517	391,570	102,451	39,157	5,071	1,938	
Mianwali	15	167	34,450	6,582	4,193	642,547	233,892	42,836	15,593	3,847	1,401	
Montgomery ...	12	186	15,984	6,690	4,521	834,497	125,636	69,541	10,470	4,486	675	
Lyallpur ...	15	257	21,305	14,492	44,559	1,923,481	160,219	128,232	10,681	7,485	623	
Jhang...	14	226	21,146	7,812	11,830	1,307,937	194,418	93,424	13,887	5,787	860	
Multan ...	21	338	38,112	11,105	13,482	1,197,685	219,612	57,033	10,458	3,543	650	
Muzaffargarh ...	27	330	35,672	7,492	9,075	1,305,393	383,610	48,348	14,208	3,956	1,162	
Dera Ghazi Khan...	13	170	34,756	10,718	5,298	540,864	243,586	41,605	18,737	3,181	1,432	
Total ...	431	8,170	605,753	287,164	3,70,438	40,229,133	10,715,711	93,339	24,862	4,924	1,312	

STATEMENT No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PATWARIS AND PATWARI CANDIDATES AND PUNISHMENTS AND PROMOTIONS OF PATWARIS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS.									CANDIDATES.							
DISTRICT.	Number.	*Number who have passed* The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations	*Number who have passed* The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number dismissed.	Number reduced, suspended, or fined.	Number promoted to Kanungoships or other appointments.	Number.	Percentage of column 11 on column 2.	*Number who have passed* The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 13 and 14.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number who have passed the Patwari Examination.	REMARKS.
Hissar ...	331	3	96	99	30	135	2	33	4	72	22	1	21	22	42	50	
Rohtak ...	360	3	190	193	54	206	2	73	3	45	13	...	15	15	36	37	
Gurgaon ...	380	4	226	230	61	198	1	125	2	77	20	1	33	34	64	65	
Karnal ...	359	5	156	161	45	169	3	93	1	66	18	...	21	21	42	58	
Ambala ...	383	4	217	221	58	110	2	44	3	98	26	3	52	55	63	54	
Simla ...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	18	200	...	3	3	16	3	
Kangra ...	316	...	120	120	38	238	8	168	3	106	33	2	58	60	87	55	
Hoshiarpur ...	481	16	338	354	74	259	6	320	...	150	31	4	95	99	109	119	
Jullundur ...	418	9	205	214	51	166	1	64	3	85	20	3	46	49	54	85	
Ludhiana ...	307	...	200	200	65	98	1	56	1	87	28	...	44	44	49	55	
Ferozepore ...	378	12	171	183	48	137	12	299	1	161	43	3	57	60	106	106	
Lahore ...	278	4	130	134	48	75	1	217	1	69	25	...	35	35	31	53	
Amritsar ...	325	3	161	164	50	79	3	143	5	87	27	1	43	44	45	61	
Gurdaspur ...	493	10	215	225	46	165	...	91	6	172	35	2	93	95	93	110	
Sialkot ...	425	2	166	168	40	134	22	339	2	118	28	...	54	54	78	79	
Gujranwala ...	419	4	187	191	46	97	3	243	1	126	30	2	65	67	60	99	
Gujrat ...	259	4	80	84	32	84	6	223	1	142	55	2	79	81	84	91	
Shahpur ...	282	3	108	111	39	98	12	50	2	55	20	2	12	14	28	21	
Jhelum ...	221	4	74	78	35	69	1	9	2	53	24	...	17	17	38	32	
Rawalpindi ...	231	...	37	37	16	105	...	44	1	80	35	...	19	19	66	41	
Attock ...	214	2	80	82	38	81	1	25	2	76	35	...	30	30	53	56	
Mianwali ...	186	3	76	79	42	55	7	28	2	34	18	...	11	11	25	33	
Montgomery ...	199	3	60	63	32	25	...	78	...	103	52	1	36	37	64	98	
Lyallpur ...	268	8	180	188	70	62	1	8	...	73	27	...	59	59	33	73	
Jhang ...	244	4	136	140	57	29	4	86	...	73	30	2	31	33	31	38	
Multan ...	363	8	161	169	47	99	5	123	...	112	31	5	82	87	50	102	
Muzaffargarh ...	348	6	146	152	43	132	2	156	5	99	28	5	52	57	60	99	
Dera Gazi Khan ...	189	1	52	53	28	114	4	127	1	64	34	2	27	29	50	32	
Total ...	8,666	125	3,968	4,093	47	3,228	110	3,265	52	2,501	29	41	1,190	1,231	1,557	1,805	

FORM No. III.

STATEMENT SHOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF KANUNGOS AND KANUNGO CANDIDATES AND PROMOTIONS OF KANUNGOS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	KANUNGOS.					KANUNGO CANDIDATES.									
DISTRICT.	Total number of Kanungos.	*Number of Kanungo vacancies filled during the year.*			Number of Kanungos promoted to Naib Tahsildarships or higher appointments during the year.	*Total number of candidates on the list.*			Percentage of column 9 on column 2.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	*Number who have passed.*		Number who have passed the Kanungo Examination.	Number who have received Director's certificate of efficiency.	REMARKS.
		Given to Patwaris accepted under paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Given to candidates accepted under paragraphs 2 (2) and (3) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Total.		Accepted under paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Accepted under paragraphs 2 (2) and (3) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Total.			The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.			
Hissar	25	...	...	...	...	2	10	12	48	4	3	8	12	10	
Rohtak	24	3	...	3	...	4	5	9	38	5	5	3	8	7	
Gurgaon	28	1	...	1	...	7	6	13	46	8	6	7	12	12	
Karnal	24	...	...	...	...	7	6	13	54	11	7	6	11	11	
Ambala	22	2	...	2	1	8	4	12	54	8	6	6	5	5	
Simla	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	150	3	1	2	2	1	
Kangra	28	3	1	4	...	6	6	12	43	10	7	2	11	9	
Hoshiarpur	26	...	1	1	...	7	6	13	50	7	9	4	11	11	
Jullundur	20	...	...	...	...	9	6	15	75	10	8	7	15	14	
Ludhiana	21	1	1	2	...	6	10	16	76	7	6	9	10	9	
Ferozepore	23	2	...	2	...	11	6	17	74	10	9	7	16	16	
Lahore	18	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	50	7	3	6	7	7	
Amritsar	16	...	...	...	1	3	3	6	37	...	4	2	6	6	
Gurdaspur	27	4	...	4	...	8	5	13	48	8	6	7	6	6	
Sialkot	24	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	21	2	2	2	5	5	
Gujranwala	29	1	1	2	...	10	4	14	48	5	6	5	12	12	
Gujrat	16	...	...	...	...	15	8	23	144	10	8	11	19	18	
Shahpur	22	4	...	4	1	14	5	19	86	13	6	11	9	9	
Jhelum	16	...	1	1	...	5	1	6	38	2	5	1	6	6	
Rawalpindi	18	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	61	9	5	5	7	7	
Attock	16	1	...	1	1	6	3	9	56	4	3	6	7	7	
Mianwali	20	2	...	2	...	11	4	15	75	10	4	9	6	4	
Montgomery	18	...	...	...	...	10	3	13	72	5	7	...	11	11	
Lyallpur	20	...	1	1	...	10	2	12	60	4	4	7	9	9	
Jhang	19	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	52	6	3	7	7	7	
Multan	28	...	1	1	...	11	9	20	71	8	12	8	14	14	
Muzaffargarh ...	33	3	1	4	3	8	3	11	33	5	5	6	8	8	
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	19	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	47	5	4	4	7	7	
Total ...	602	27	8	35	7	207	133	340	56	186	154	158	259	248	

FORM

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND RECORD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Mutations.					Partitions.						
District.	Number of villages.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number attested.	Balance unattested at close of year.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number decided.	Area in acres involved in decided cases.	Cultivated area in acres included in column 12.	Number of cases pending at close of year.
Hissar	1,007	2,389	19,035	21,424	19,037	2,387	111	253	364	250	38,567	25,[illegible]12	114
Rohtak ...	773	2,830	27,382	30,212	27,002	3,210	32	222	254	150	5,284	4,[illegible]06	104
Gurgaon ...	1,461	8,025	45,308	53,333	46,509	6,824	92	162	254	169	6,915	6,[illegible]75	85
Karnal	1,445	4,252	21,946	26,198	22,563	3,635	132	177	309	226	20,898	12,[illegible]50	83
Ambala	1,798	4,262	29,489	33,751	30,484	3,267	136	241	377	222	2,832	2,[illegible]87	155
Simla	25	156	1,027	1,183	1,092	91	8	6	14	7	99	28	7
Kangra	718	2,832	45,995	48,827	44,662	4,165	200	778	978	758	12,344	8,[illegible]42	220
Hoshiarpur ...	2,179	10,726	84,514	95,240	88,130	7,110	323	434	757	444	8,691	5,711	313
Jullundur ...	1,314	5,727	58,578	64,305	54,245	10,060	173	594	767	585	2,520	2,089	182
Ludhiana ...	900	2,831	25,445	28,276	23,893	4,383	54	274	328	204	5,131	4,213	124
Ferozepore ...	1,613	8,626	64,447	73,073	61,396	11,677	336	787	1,123	712	61,764	37,296	411
Lahore	1,257	964	35,043	36,007	35,496	511	62	384	446	375	21,608	14,436	71
Amritsar ...	1,075	4,479	38,921	43,400	37,334	6,066	193	310	503	329	23,531	17,118	174
Gurdaspur ...	2,363	8,973	30,261	39,234	31,125	8,109	225	242	467	195	8,453	4,507	272
Sialkot	2,523	10,613	105,658	116,271	107,383	8,888	176	314	490	311	18,149	...	179
Gujranwala. ...	1,811	4,170	20,417	24,587	19,473	5,114	775	780	1,555	593	36,634	23,444	962
Gujrat	1,508	4,364	32,994	37,358	32,765	4,593	314	377	691	470	13,461	8,459	221
Shahpur	1,069	2,666	21,658	24,324	21,954	2,370	167	438	605	366	101,938	54,[illegible]75	239
Jhelum	954	3,929	19,394	23,323	19,086	4,237	146	283	429	287	11,416	4,[illegible]19	142
Rawalpindi ...	1,174	3,804	27,847	31,651	28,417	3,234	72	251	323	251	40,287	23,[illegible]07	72
Attock	671	2,299	19,727	22,026	20,470	1,556	148	356	504	358	28,214	13,913	146
Mianwali ...	441	1,285	19,984	21,269	19,210	2,059	107	399	506	367	24,804	9,[illegible]70	139
Montgomery ...	1,242	692	3,244	3,936	3,582	354	60	92	152	97	26,144	13,[illegible]59	55
Lyallpur	1,300	2,915	34,031	36,946	33,204	3,742	23	94	117	66	1,501	1,441	51
Jhang ...	986	1,148	11,301	12,449	11,905	544	82	189	271	191	...	...	80
Multan ...	1,446	772	13,005	13,777	12,060	1,717	233	342	575	420	34,548	18,172	155
Muzaffargarh ...	937	2,061	23,772	25,833	22,613	3,220	237	719	956	662	29,610	12,980	294
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	794	6,017	17,251	23,268	18,619	4,649	215	508	723	571	11,811	4,160	152
Total ...	34,784	113,807	897,674	1,011,481	893,709	117,772	4,832	10,006	14,838	9,636	597,194	333,161	5,202

No. IV.

AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1913.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DETAILED JAMABANDIS.			NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH CROP INSPECTIONS WERE CHECKED.			DISTRICT KANUNGO'S WORK.			BOUNDARY AND SURVEY MARKS.			
Number of villages for which prepared during the year.	Number of villages in which checked by Collector and his Assistants.	Number of jamabandis and annual papers filed by due dates.	By Collector and his Assistants.	By Tahsildars.	By Naib Tahsildars.	Number of days spent on tour.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Offices.	*Total repaired during the year.* Tri-junction pillars.	Square survey marks.	Traverse points.	Trigonometrical survey pillars.
267	87	267	252	302	445	143	190	10	14	...	...	5
201	82	199	251	182	280	162	188	8	...	5	...	...
366	142	1,293	457	348	525	167	278	12	92	...	...	...
341	33	341	166	293	395	162	240	10	240	240	...	...
439	168	421	69	462	518	239	1,157	11	75	34	...	3
7	...	145	...	...	19	147	25	2	...	...	...	...
128	20	718	29	254	308	250	231	9	1,825	...	1	...
...	...	...	126	683	1,353	104	...	4	410	...	...	2
383	157	383	319	574	504	189	491	9	...	...	...	...
228	15	228	116	227	295	200	235	6	25	2	...	4
738	45	1,613	339	609	1,114	302	...	3	5	96	51	3
561	36	561	300	340	689	122	729	5	671	108	52	...
...	...	...	550	522	546	123	90	2	912	12	3	4
605	35	2,360	133	450	495	129	225	8	...	...	...	...
324	101	2,523	227	219	1,077	48	...	3	...	4	...	6
167	39	1,543	111	779	1,383	119	194	9	905	...	...	...
...	...	1,459	95	315	872	57	54	7	2,887	...	...	7
328	12	1,069	...	327	355	120	89	6	278	66	77	...
262	11	262	47	197	236	165	353	2	...	...	...	...
305	81	305	60	327	197	173	557	9	...	...	...	...
163	71	159	231	276	234	160	283	8	...	...	...	2
112	43	111	102	129	469	183	135	6	...	...	...	9
279	115	279	156	528	903	96	197	4	40	...	...	7
322	62	1,282	16	192	440	127	337	6	16	18	...	...
240	19	240	284	395	603	153	680	2	...	...	...	...
360	125	360	261	353	1,313	166	197	10	2	...	...	...
235	64	6,390	302	627	1,322	174	322	8	...	...	...	9
185	27	185	237	252	588	206	507	8	25	...	...	...
7,546	1,590	24,696	5,236	10,162	17,428	4,386	7,984	187	8,372	585	184	61

FORM No. V.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMER 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT.	Total number of patwaris including Assistant patwaris.	SALARIES.		STATIONERY AND PRINTING.		Patwari school.	Survey equipment.	Rewards.	Gratuities.	Other charges.	TOTAL.		REMARKS.
		Cost.	Annual average per head.	Cost.	Annual average per head.						Cost.	Annual average per head.	
Hissar	331	50,191	152	690	2	...	...	...	150	844	51,875	157	
Rohtak	360	50,588	141	1,460	4	...	1	...	540	1,205	53,794	149	
Gurgaon	380	52,022	137	493	1	...	409	...	210	373	53,507	141	
Karnal	359	51,029	142	1,352	4	29	93	...	1,200	525	54,228	151	
Ambala	383	51,671	135	13	...	...	...	...	150	1,311	53,145	139	
Simla	9	1,169	130	13	1	...	...	...	...	27	1,209	134	
Kangra	316	40,260	127	2,412	8	...	324	217	340	2,673	46,166	146	
Hoshiarpur ...	481	51,972	108	2,587	5	...	...	301	425	1,815	57,100	119	
Jullundur	418	52,130	125	2,709	6	...	...	...	600	219	55,658	133	
Ludhiana	307	43,192	141	305	1	...	...	...	120	397	44,014	143	
Ferozepore ...	378	51,329	136	80	...	...	...	689	690	470	53,258	141	
Lahore	278	37,578	135	85	...	...	...	325	270	461	38,719	139	
Amritsar	325	45,357	140	522	2	...	...	179	320	2,834	49,212	151	
Gurdaspur ...	493	65,177	132	1,919	4	65	7	...	120	489	67,777	137	
Sialkot	425	57,475	135	3,827	8	...	4,063	468	505	381	66,219	156	
Gujranwala ...	419	58,549	140	1,321	3	...	...	678	150	739	61,437	147	
Gujrat	259	35,666	138	277	1	...	...	193	240	408	36,784	142	
Shahpur	282	36,000	128	1,300	5	...	...	...	160	827	38,287	136	
Jhelum	221	30,395	138	1	...	...	14	...	150	426	30,986	140	
Rawalpindi ...	231	32,891	142	...	...	35	...	...	150	235	33,311	144	
Attock	214	29,746	139	694	3	94	5	...	390	356	31,285	146	
Mianwali	186	24,982	134	952	5	148	...	...	...	1,854	27,936	150	
Montgomery ...	199	26,064	131	486	2	...	...	6	...	237	26,795	135	
Lyallpur	268	34,216	128	727	3	...	...	...	...	305	35,248	132	
Jhang	244	32,700	134	880	4	...	...	...	...	514	34,094	140	
Multan	363	50,307	139	1,517	4	220	222	...	250	884	53,400	147	
Muzaffargarh ...	348	47,888	138	1,913	4	18	9	...	580	467	50,275	144	
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	189	25,707	136	865	5	...	...	...	620	424	27,616	146	
Director of Land Records' reserve.	...	...	...	5,189	...	...	...	...	...	1,577	6,766	...	
Total ...	8,666	1,166,191	135	33,491	4	609	5,147	3,056	8,330	23,277	12,40,101	143	

88 DLR—300—15-12-13—SGPP Lahore.

L 39498

RECORD OFFICE
BOMBAY
SECRETARIAT

REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1915.

134248

Lahore:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1915.

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REPORT FOR 1914-15.

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REPORT

ON THE

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OF

LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1915.

Lahore:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB,
1915.

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No. 34 (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.).

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,
Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Dated Lahore, 8th March 1916.

Revenue and Agriculture.
Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records for the year ending 30th September 1915, together with a copy of the remarks recorded thereon by the Financial Commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

3032 CS—336—8·3·16—SGPP Lahore.

No. 33 (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.).

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government,

Punjab and its Dependencies,

To

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 8th March 1916.

Revenue & Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Annual Report of the Director of Land Records which was submitted with your letter No. 72, dated 20th January 1916.

2. There was a considerable decrease in the number of patwari candidates accepted during the year though the proportion of agriculturists among them was maintained. There was also a falling off in the educational standard of the candidates, particularly among those who were members of non-agricultural tribes. The Financial Commissioner considers that this is no matter for regret so long as agricultural candidates of the required ability are available in sufficient numbers, but it is unsatisfactory that in the year under review the improvement in the educational qualifications of agriculturist candidates noticed last year was not maintained. This falling off in the quality of candidates is reflected in the decreased percentage of those who passed the patwari examination, and though the number of candidates is still ample to fill the posts which fall vacant, it cannot be denied that there is some cause for apprehension and that the time is coming when it may be necessary to make the pay and prospects of patwaris more attractive. In this connection the Director again calls attention to the insufficient number of patwar-khanas and the Financial Commissioner suggests that the subject is one that claims the consideration of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor's views on this question were stated in paragraph 3 of the review of last year's report, but he is impressed by the facts stated in paragraph 9 of the present report and is prepared to reconsider the question after the present financial stringency is relaxed. Meantime there is no harm in the Financial Commissioner pursuing his investigations with a view to offering a reasonable solution of the problem. There are nearly 9,000 patwaris in the Province and the construction and maintenance by Government of accommodation for that number or even a considerable proportion of them is not a matter to be lightly undertaken.

3. The conduct and efficiency of patwaris is reported to be satisfactory, and the number of dismissals and other punishments was considerably lower than in the previous year. Promotion to the post of kanungo is at present almost entirely suspended and must remain so for some time to come, but the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner and Director that more patwaris might be promoted to other posts for which they are eligible.

4. Thirty-four kanungo candidates were accepted during the year, of whom, however, only 16 were members of agricultural tribes. His Honour regrets to learn that there are still districts in which Deputy Commissioners fail to observe the rule requiring 2 out of every 3 candidates accepted to be patwaris as he is convinced that as a rule the promoted patwari makes the best kanungo. Promotion for kanungos is exceedingly slow and during the year only three were promoted to superior posts. His Honour therefore trusts that every opportunity will be taken to appoint kanungos to posts such as that of *sadr wasil baki navis*, readers to Revenue Assistants, &c., when opportunity occurs.

5. In consequence of the remarks made in last year's review instructions were issued by the Financial Commissioner elucidating the existing rules requiring regular and methodical inspections of the work of revenue subordinates and the attention of Collectors was especially invited to them. It is hoped that these instructions will bear fruit, but in the year under review even fewer annual records were checked by the Collector and his assistants than in the previous year, and the entire neglect of this duty in the Mianwali district appears inexcusable. The Lieutenant-Governor recognises the extra and often urgent duties imposed on Collectors and their Assistants in connection with the war, but he trusts that these will not prevent the regular work of the administration being carried on in a normal and efficient manner. The disposal of mutation cases was also not quite satisfactory, and the pending file had increased by the end of the year though new institutions were fewer: for this the inadequate outturn of the extra Naib Tahsildars employed specially for attestation work is largely responsible. In spite of these defects His Honour is glad to learn that in Mr. French's opinion there has been a substantial improvement in the quality of mutation work during the last nine years. It is evident that sufficient time and attention are not given to partition work, as though institutions fell by over 2,000, the number of cases pending at the end of the year showed practically no decrease. The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, quoted in paragraph 18 of the report, as to the unnecessary delays caused by Tahsildars leaving partition work in the hands of their Muharrirs, are, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, of more than local application.

6. His Honour awaits with interest a more detailed report on the experiments now in progress in Lyallpur and Shahpur of utilizing canal patwaris for revenue record work. He entirely concurs with Mr. Diack that the system should prove beneficial to the cultivators.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the success with which the department has been administered by the officers who held charge during the year.

I have, &c.,

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2915 CS—321—2-3-16—SGPP Lahore.

No. 72.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:

Dated Lahore, 20th January 1916.

FROM

J. M. DUNNETT, ESQUIRE,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. J. P. THOMPSON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Diack, C.V.O.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward a copy of the departmental report of the Director of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1915, with the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

2. The Financial Commissioner is glad to know that, in the opinion of Khwaja Rahim Bakhsh, whose experience of the land record work of the province extends over a long period, the general accuracy of the records is satisfactory, and that the supervision of the Collector and his assistants is improving. Further improvement should be attained, and complaints against the work of tahsildars, naib tahsildars and field kanungos should cease to be an annual feature of the Director's reports, if attention is paid to the instructions, which were issued by the Financial Commissioner in June in accordance with the orders of Government contained in paragraph 6 of the review of last year's report. The instructions elucidate the existing rules, which require regular and methodical inspections of the work of the revenue establishment, and their working should be mentioned in future reports.

3. The decrease in the number of annual records checked is unsatisfactory, though it is considerably magnified by the failure to correct a mistake in last year's report. As the result of the Financial Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 3 of his review of that report, it was found that the figure for Shahpur in column 16 of Form IV should be 90 instead of 933 and the total for the province 1,895 instead of 2,738. In Attock more than one-third and in Jhang more than one-fourth of the jamabandis of the previous year were checked during the year under report, and it is not therefore clear why they are included among the districts in which the check was inadequate, nor why Ferozepore and Amritsar, where only 17 and 20 jamabandis were checked, respectively, were omitted. It is extraordinary that for the second year in succession no jamabandis were checked in Mianwali, and a special report will be called for from the Commissioner on the subject. It is hoped that Deputy Commissioners will note and remedy the defects pointed out by the Director in the important work prescribed by part F. of Standing Order 16. The districts in which it is reported to have been neglected include no less than four in which settlement operations were concluded within the last 5 years and in which therefore special regard should have been paid to the instructions. The Financial Com-

missioner agrees in the opinion expressed by Mr. French that the quality of mutation work has greatly improved during the last decade. He agrees, also, that much time is wasted, especially in districts under settlement, by the entry of superfluous mutations. No improvement is to be looked for until attesting and checking officers take action against kanungos and patwaris who habitually offend in this respect. Correction slip No. 139, dated 3rd March 1915, to Standing Order 23 which details the alterations that may be made without a mutation entry should be helpful in this connection. The unsatisfactory decrease in disposals is probably due, in part, to the inadequate outturn of extra naib tahsildars, to which attention has been regularly called in recent reports of the department. Commissioners should scrutinise the quarterly business returns and satisfy themselves that the extra attesting officers appointed by them dispose of a sufficient number of cases. The Financial Commissioner's views on the attestation of mutations by selected field kanungos were expressed in paragraph 3 of his review of last year's report, and are confirmed by another year's experience of the working of the experiment. Kanungos should be kept to their proper work, which is sufficient to occupy their full time, and the attestation of mutations should be left to the naib tahsildars. A separate reference on the subject will shortly be submitted to Government

Patwaris.

4. The number of patwari candidates continues to decline, but is still 27 per cent. out of a permissible maximum of 33 per cent., and, except in one or two districts, there is no dearth of candidates. The proportion of agricultural candidates, who have passed the Middle School examination, though less than last year, is higher than in 1912-13 and previous years. The progressive decline in the educational qualifications of candidates who are not members of an agricultural tribe shews that the post of patwari has a decreasing attraction for this class of candidate, but is not a matter of regret so long as agricultural candidates of the necessary ability are available in sufficient numbers. It is noteworthy, however, that the proportion of candidates who have passed the Middle School examination is less than the proportion of patwaris so qualified, and this bears out what is said elsewhere about the patwari's pay ceasing to be attractive. The difficulty has been especially felt in connection with obtaining patwaris for employment in settlements. The question is a large one and does not affect this province alone, and at a time like the present when economy is incumbent upon us it cannot adequately be tackled. The amelioration of the position of the patwari, however, not only by a gradual increase in the scale of pay but also by more considerate treatment in respect of such matters as *patwarkhanas*, might well claim the consideration of Government. The steady increase in the proportion of patwaris who are members of an agricultural tribe is satisfactory, but the failure of the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang to observe the rule in paragraph 8 (2) of Standing Order 15 is regrettable. The Financial Commissioner agrees with Mr. Townsend that the conduct and efficiency of patwaris is, everything considered, remarkable, and with the Deputy Commissioner of Attock that it is to a proper realization by the tahsildars and naib tahsildars of their own duties that we must look for an improvement in the lower grades. Promotion to the post of kanungo is almost entirely suspended at present owing to the necessity of absorbing settlement kanungos for whom no posts exist in settlements. Meanwhile, as suggested in paragraph 7 of the report, preference should be given to patwaris in making appointments to other superior posts for which they are eligible.

Kanungos.

5. The decreased percentage of agriculturists among new kanungo candidates is disappointing, as is also the non-observance of the rules in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Standing Order 19 governing the proportion of total candidates to posts and of patwaris to other candidates. This is particularly unfortunate at the present time, when nearly all new appointments are being given to settlement kanungos for whom no posts are available in settlements, and, in consequence, ordinary candidates will have to wait a longer time than usual before they receive employment as kanungos. Obviously, patwaris are less affected by the block in promotion than other candidates, whose prospects

are not enviable. The Financial Commissioner is not disposed to agree with the Director that all kanungos should be appointed from the ranks of patwaris. It is necessary to reserve a certain number of posts for the training of *naib tahsildar* candidates, and a leavening of that class among kanungos is in any case desirable. For the present, however, candidates other than patwaris should be accepted sparingly and after being made acquainted with the state of their future prospects.

Partitions.

6. The decrease in institutions is due to the reduction of the number of districts under settlement. Hoshiarpur, Rawalpindi and Attock might be added to the districts mentioned by the Director in which, *primâ facie*, more cases should have been disposed of, but, for the whole province, the pending file is not larger than usual. The remarks of the Director on the neglect of partition work by tahsildars, and it might be added Revenue Assistants and Extra Assistant Settlement Officers also, are unfortunately too true, and the apathy persists in spite of strong efforts made by Commissioners to fight it.

7. The important features of the experiment of utilizing canal patwaris for revenue record work, referred to in paragraph 19 of the report, are that it will reduce the total establishment of patwaris (canal and revenue) and will obviate duplication of crop inspections. Both results will be beneficial to the zamindar. On the Upper Jhelum Canal it is hoped that it may be possible to start with a joint establishment for the whole tract.

8. For the greater part of the year including the whole of the camping season the department was in the charge of Mr. Gibson whose able conduct of it during his three years' tenure of office was acknowledged in my letter submitting last year's report. Mr. French and Mr. Townsend who held charge for the rest of the time have combined in submitting an interesting report, to which Khwaja Rahim Bakhsh has also contributed.

I have, &c.,

J. M. DUNNETT.

Junior Secretary to the Finl. Comrs., Punjab.

333 FC—300—24-1-16—SPGG Lahore.

No. 3036.

FROM

C. A. H. TOWNSEND, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

Director of Land Records, Punjab,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 20th December 1915.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for favour of review and transmission to the Local Government, 7 advance copies of the report on the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1915.

I have, etc.,

C. A. H. TOWNSEND,
Director of Land Records, Punjab.

71 DLR—300—21-12-15—SGPP Lahore.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1915.

Tours and inspections.

1. The post of Director of Land Records was held by Mr. B. T. Gibson, from the 1st October 1914 to the 29th April 1915, by me in addition to my duties as Director of Agriculture and Industries, from the 30th April 1915 to the 15th June 1915, and by Mr. L. French, C.I.E., from the 16th June 1915 to the 30th September 1915. The Personal Assistants were again Khwaja Rahim Rakhsh and Lala Harnarayan throughout the year.

Mr. Gibson spent 171 and Mr. French 23 days on tour, during which they inspected 8 head-quarter offices and 15 tahsils, while the Personal Assistants were 517 days on tour and inspected three head-quarter offices and 30 tahsils.

Naib-Tahsildars' examination.

2. The Naib-Tahsildars' examination was held in July 1915. The total number of candidates who appeared was 95, of whom 30 belonged to Native States, 10 to the North-West Frontier Province and 4 to the Delhi Province. Forty-one of the candidates passed and completed their examination, 42 passed in one or more subjects, and 12 failed altogether. The number of failures was much less than in the previous year, when 37 out of 97 failed. The standard in all the papers was fairly satisfactory.

Patwari candidates.—From II.

3. The number of new candidates accepted during the year under report was 655 as against 804 accepted last year. The total number of candidates at the end of the year was 2,350, or 27 per cent. of the total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris against 2,449, or 28 per cent. in the previous year. This is 580, or 6½ per cent., less than the authorized number. The Deputy Commissioners of Hissar and Rohtak state that sufficient number of qualified candidates is not forthcoming. Such men prefer service in the Educational Department where prospects are better and they have not to wait so long for appointments. The Deputy Commissioners of Gujranwala and Lyallpur attribute the deficiency to the fact that candidates prefer to be canal patwaris rather than revenue patwaris. Elsewhere there is no complaint regarding the paucity of candidates.

Out of the 655 candidates accepted during the year under report, 70 per cent. (the same as last year) are members of agricultural tribes; 38 per cent. have passed the Middle School or higher examination as compared with 43 per cent. last year. In Hoshiarpur district the lower educational qualifications of the candidates accepted, compared with the previous year, are due to the fact that candidates belonging to agricultural tribes with lower educational qualifications but with settlement training, were accepted in preference to candidates with higher educational qualifications. Elsewhere the decrease is attributed to no middle pass candidates belonging to the agricultural classes presenting themselves. The Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi, however, states that young men belonging to agricultural tribes are now showing a wish to become patwaris.

The standard of education among the new candidates who are not members of agricultural tribes has further fallen from 57 and 64 per cent. in the last two years to 55 per cent. in the year under report. These figures refer

to candidates who have passed the middle or higher examination. This is due to the acceptance as candidates of patwaris' sons and grandsons, and of men with lower educational qualifications but with settlement training and experience. More than one district report however lays stress on the fact that members of non-agricultural tribes with any educational qualifications now aim at more than a patwari's post.

Sixty-seven per cent. of the candidates have passed the patwari examination against 75 per cent. last year. Patwari schools were opened in Karnal, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Multan and Muzaffargarh districts during the year under report, while in Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Jullundur no regular schools were opened, but practical training was given instead. The number of passed candidates was sufficient for all permanent and officiating appointments.

Patwaris and assistant patwaris—Form II.

4. The total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris has risen from 8,701 to 8,784 owing to increases and decreases in the following districts:—

Increases.

Kangra (Dehra and Hamirpur tahsils)	30
Ferozepore	45
Gujranwala	5
Gujrat	1
Mianwali	3
Dera Ghazi Khan	6
Total ...	90

Decreases.

Shahpur—	
Transferred to Gujrat district	1
On account of girdawari and connected work of some canal colony villages being transferred to canal patwaris ...	6
Total ...	7

The percentage of patwaris who have passed the Middle School or higher examination is the same as last year, *viz.*, 48, and the percentage of patwaris who are members of agricultural tribes is slightly better than last year, *viz.*, 41 against 39. Five hundred and six candidates were appointed to the post of patwari or assistant patwari. Of these 67 per cent. were members of agricultural tribes as compared with 65 per cent. in the previous year. In the Jhang district all the three new patwaris appointed were non-agriculturists, thus contravening paragraph 8 (2) of Standing Order No. 15. No explanation has been given of this.

Pay of patwaris.

5. No change has taken place in the rate of pay of patwaris. The question of raising the pay of assistant patwaris in Ambala from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 referred to in paragraph 5 of last year's report, and that of second grade patwaris from Rs. 11 to Rs. 12, as prescribed by paragraph 2-D of Standing Order 15, has been postponed to be dealt with by the Settlement Officer. More than one Commissioner thinks that the question of raising patwaris' pay will soon have to be taken up. The Commissioner of Ambala says that in addition to other reasons for the rise "the pickings are not what they used to be". "To put it bluntly" says Mr. Maynard, Commissioner of Lahore, "the low pay is an anachronism."

Conduct of patwaris.

6. The number of dismissals fell from 93 last year to 80 in the year under report. Of these thirteen patwaris were dismissed for corruption and tampering with entries in jamabandis and *fards bachh* : of the 13, six were prosecuted and convicted. In the Ludhiana district two were dismissed for seditious tendencies and one for introducing a client to a legal practitioner. In Gujranwala one was dismissed for borrowing money from landowners of his circle. In the Attock district one was dismissed for attempting to transfer land from the owner to an Extra Assistant Commissioner in whose house he lived. In Hissar one was dismissed in a fluctuating revenue circle, for altering his records so as to cause the zemindars to pay more land revenue than should have been demanded from them.

The number of patwaris who were reduced, suspended or fined, fell from 3,001 last year to 2,692 during the year under report. Commenting on the Jullundur report—in that district fines were very numerous—the Commissioner says " more degradations or dismissals, and less fining, is desirable I think."

The following remarks made by the Deputy Commissioner, Attock, are interesting :—

" Generally speaking patwaris are very much what their official circumstances make them. They are paid by Government to do a certain amount of work according to certain rules and they do it. If any one pays them to do anything else they do it, and if they see a chance of being paid extra to do what they ought to do they delay until they are paid. That this is the case of a low paid official devoid of compunction is understandable : what is less comprehensible is the absence of any real effort by kanungos and tahsil officers to keep patwaris straight. The extent to which Tahsildars and Naibs lean on the patwari is remarkable. Tahsil officers seldom consult the records in their tahsils, and seem to rely in judicial cases on the verbal evidence of the patwari. Part of the power of the patwari and part also of his income are derived from this blind reliance on him by his superior officers. He is what they allow him to be."

On the whole, as remarked previously, the conduct and efficiency of patwaris has been quite as satisfactory as can be expected from men of their education and pay : personally I think that, considering these points, the work we get out of them is remarkable.

Prospects of patwaris.

7. In consequence of the large reduction in the number of settlement kanungos the prospects of patwaris are gloomy, and will remain so until the excess number of settlement kanungos has been worked off. Only six patwaris were promoted to the post of kanungo (and the appointments of five out of these six were against the orders prohibiting all permanent appointments to that post) ; 37 patwaris were appointed to other superior posts during the year under report. An effort might be made by Deputy Commissioners to find more " other superior posts " for patwaris until the block to their promotion to the post of kanungo is removed.

Cost of patwari establishment.—Form No. V.

8. The total cost of the patwari establishment amounted to Rs. 13,34,835 or Rs. 47,995 more than last year. The increase was partly due to the increase already noted in the number of patwaris, and partly to the grant of grain compensation allowance.

There was a decrease of Rs. 16,848 under " other heads." The figures under these heads vary from year to year, and do not call for any special mention.

Patwarkhanas.

9. No new patwarkhanas were constructed during the year under report, and only Rs. 3,141-3-0 were spent on repairs. Since the receipt of Revenue Secretary to Punjab Government's letter No. 81 S. (Rev.), dated 21st May

1915, to the address of Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, the expenditure on patwarkhanas has been greatly restricted.

In most districts the number of patwarkhanas is quite insufficient; many of them are in a dilapidated condition and much difficulty is experienced in finding accommodation for the office and residence of patwaris within their circles. Two patwarkhanas fell into ruins in Kangra in the year under report for want of repairs. These the patwari is supposed to carry out: but, as the Commissioner of Jullundur writes, "it is scarcely possible to call upon a patwari on Rs. 14 (or less) per mensem to carry out extensive repairs at his own expense." In the whole of the Amritsar district only 21 patwarkhanas are in a habitable condition. The zemindars consider the presence of patwaris in their villages as a source of annoyance, and therefore will not, if possible, provide them with quarters. The whole question of patwarkhanas is in an unsatisfactory state, as more than one Commissioner notes. A good patwarkhana causes the patwari to reside in his circle, resulting in better work and more accurate statistics than if he does not live in his circle, as is only too often the case where patwarkhanas are absent.

In the Gurdaspur and Gujranwala districts patwaris are fined Rs. 2 and Re. 1 per mensen, respe tively, for so long as they do not reside within their circles with their families.

Kanungo candidates.—Form III.

10. Thirty-four new candidates were accepted during the year under report. Of these 16, or 47 per cent., were members of agricultural tribes against 62 per cent. last year. The percentage of such candidates is now 58 per cent. of the total number of candidates against 59 last year. In most districts out of every three candidates two were patwaris, but Sialkot, Multan and Muzaffargarh, in which districts there is an excess of non-patwari candidates, did not work up to the $\frac{2}{3}$rd proportion of patwaris prescribed by paragraph 2 of Standing Order 19. In Multan the rule was disregarded last year also. The Deputy Commissioner states that the rule in paragraph 4 of Standing Order 19 is strictly carried out, but the rule in paragraph 2 should also be observed. He has now only 8 patwaris against 11 other kanungo candidates, and the two new candidates are both non-patwaris. In Muzaffargarh four patwaris and three others were accepted as kanungo candidates. The Deputy Commissioner states that the rule in paragraph 2 of Standing Order 19 has been observed; but there was an excess of non-patwari condidates last year, and in selecting new candidates the excess should have been worked off.

In the Province as a whole, however, the percentage of patwaris to total candidates has risen from 65 last year to 67 this year.

The total number of candidates is one less than last year, but the percentage of candidates on the total number of kanungos is still 53 per cent; the prescribed limit is 50 per cent.

In consequence of the large reduction in the number of settlement kanungos, the appointment of new kanungos has been stopped altogether. There were 43 vacancies in the kanungo staff during the year: they were filled up as follows:—

By patwaris	6
By other candidates	6
By Settlement kanungos	28
Brought under reduction (1 each in Rohtak, Gurgaon and Ludhiana)	3
Total ...	43

Personally I should like to have it laid down that all kanungos must be appointed from the ranks of the patwaris. We should certainly get better kanungos on the whole and better work from patwaris, who would have more hope of promotion. This has been often suggested: surely it might now be made a regular rule.

Examination of kanungo candidates.

11. Kanungo examinations were as usual held in all divisions and at Peshawar. One hundred and sixty candidates were examined, compared with 105 in the previous year. Of this number 84 passed completely, 16 were partially successful and 60 failed altogether. Thirty-one candidates from Native States appeared in the examination against 33 and 77 in the previous two years. The continued decrease in the number of candidates from Native States is presumably due to the imposition of an examination fee. This has now been reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2 per paper, and probably the number of candidates from Native States will now again increase.

Kanungos.—Form III.

12. The number of kanungos has risen from 609 to 614, an addition of 1 in Kangra, 3 in Hoshiarpur and 4 in Ferozepore, having been sanctioned, while one post each has been reduced in Rohtak, Gurgaon and Ludhiana.

This year only three kanungos, or less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total number received promotion to superior posts. As stated last year, owing to the block among Naib Tahsildars, kanungos' chances of promotion are at present very restricted. More field kanungos might, however, be promoted to the post of *sadr wasil baki nawis*—(*vide* paragraph 300 of the Land Administration Manual), reader to the Revenue Assistant, and other similar posts than is at present done.

District kanungos.—Form IV.

13. The touring of district kanungos in districts not under settlement was satisfactory as regards quantity except in Gujranwala and Dera Ghazi Khan, where the time spent on tour was insufficient for the adequate discharge of the duties imposed by Standing Order 19. The touring of the district kanungo, Gujranwala, was insufficient last year also. In quality, as stated last year, the work done on tour is generally disappointing.

In accordance with paragraph 106 of the Clerical Establishment Committee's Report the touring of the *sadr* kanungos of Gurgaon, Hoshiarpur and Mianwali has been stopped experimentally. The effect of this will not, I imagine, be noticeable for some time. In many districts the diaries of district kanungos are not as carefully checked by Collectors and Revenue Assistants as they should be.

Records-of-rights.

14. During the year record work was completed in Ferozepore and the Dehra-Una settlement, and reached the final stages in Lahore, Sialkot, Gujrat and Shahpur districts. Settlement operations are in progress in the Jullundur and Simla districts, and in the Kangra, Palampur and Nurpur tahsils of the Kangra district. Killabandi work is also in progress in the Gujrat and Montgomery districts. All these districts were inspected by Mr. Gibson or Mr. French during the year.

The standing records of all the estates in the Dehra and Hamirpur tahsils of the Kangra district have been filed in the tahsils, but as no final orders have yet been passed about trees which are the property of Government, the entries relating to such trees have not yet been made in the jamabandis, and the records have not therefore been filed at *sadr*. The records of the Hoshiarpur district and the Zira, Muktsar and Fazilka tahsils of the Ferozepore district are still in the tahsils, but will be sent to *sadr* when the new land record offices now under construction are completed.

In the Jhelum district the covers of 76 records were damaged by white ants and repaired. In Ambala district insects are damaging old records. In other districts all the records are said to be in good condition.

15. The number of annual records checked by the Collector or his assistants has fallen from 2,738 last year to 1,635 during the year under report, although the number of jamabandis prepared this year was 9,038 against 8,010 last year. No jamabandis were checked by the Collector or his assistant in the Mianwali district, although the bad state of land records of the district was specially brought to notice last year. The check was inadequate in Ambala, Gujranwala, Montgomery, Attock, Lyallpur, Jhang and Dera Ghazi Khan districts, and in the Rupar, Fazilka Pindigheb and Pakpattan sub-divisions. The land record work of Gurgaon, Wazirabad, Dipalpur, Mianwali and Rajanpur tahsils, and the work of the office kanungo of Sharakpur and Palampur tahsils was found unsatisfactory at inspections made by me and my Personal Assistants.

Annual records.—Form IV.

The local attestation of jamabandis by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars is generally not thorough, and their check of girdawari work is perfunctory. They seldom check the fards bachh (paragraph 42 of Standing Order 15) : except indeed in tracts under fluctuating assessment.

The orders regarding the correction of maps between two settlements laid down in Part F of Standing Order 16 were properly carried out, except in the Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore, Gurdaspur, Gujranwala and Attock districts : but Tahsildars and their Naibs seldom check the tatima shajras on the spot. Drawing pens and ink are generally not used, and the amendments made in the settlement maps are therefore not as clean and legible as they might be. The special attention of the Deputy Commissioners concerned has been drawn to this important matter.

16. The total number of institutions during the year under report was 5,208 less, and the total number of mutations left undisposed at the end of the year was 5,870 more, than in the preceding year. In Hoshiarpur, where institutions have risen from 35,667 to Rs. 59,750, the Deputy Commissioner says "it appears the revenue staff did not exercise sufficient vigilance in the course of the settlement in detecting transfers of rights which had taken place either before or after the preparation of the record-of-rights, mostly the latter." On this the Commissioner notes "This is rather a sweeping allegation and one apt to be made at the completion of most settlements. I will ask Deputy Commissioner to obtain the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer's explanation of the increase." The disposals during the year (8,22,536) were 21,893 less than last year. But little explanation of this decrease is given in district reports : and it is not a satisfactory feature in the year's working. In the Ambala district the decrease is attributed to the field kanungos being engaged in the attestation of jamabandis in the Rupar and Kharar tahsils where settlement operations have just commenced.

Mutations.—Form IV.

Twenty-two extra Naib Tahsildars were employed on attestation work. The total number of mutations, however, attested by them only amounted to 36,375, the average per day for each being only 29, or less than half of what it should have been if they did no other work.

Selected field kanungos in districts not under settlement attested 19,660 cases of undisputed inheritance in favour of direct male lineal descendants. This is a little over 2 per cent. of all the mutations attested in the year : and the relief thus afforded to Tahsildars and their Naibs is minute. Some Deputy Commissioners consider the experiment a success and recommend its extension. Some, however, and the Commissioner of Jullundur think that it should be discontinued. Their view is that the relief afforded —as the figure just given show — to superior officers is inconsiderable : that the kanungos neglect their proper work to attest mutations : that they frequently exceed their powers, and that, even in dealing with such simple cases as fall within their present powers, they not infrequently make some illicit profit. The proper remedy for arrears of mutation work is, says the Commissioner of Jullundur,

the employment of extra Naib Tahsildars. The Commissioner of Rawalpindi would allow kanungos to decide mutations but only undisputed ones as at present: and he would confine these powers to kanungos who are selected Naib Tahsildar candidates: considering that in their candidature we have sufficient bail for their honesty. As stated in paragraph 16 of last year's report if the powers of field kanungos are extended the time spent by them on the attestation of mutations will be at the expense of their other and more important duties.

As regards the quality of mutation work Mr. French has written the following note :—

"As far as my short recent experience goes the general quality of mutation work performed by Revenue officers has greatly improved since I held charge of the office of Director of Land Records nine years ago. But there is still room for progress. The assessment of fees, especially in rejected mutations, presents continued difficulty even to experienced Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars whose work is otherwise blameless. Revenue Officers seem often incapable of grasping the fundamental principle that, where a fee is levied, it can only be realized legally from the party in whose favour an entry is made.

"There is no doubt that the present rules tend to encourage patwaris to enter up unnecessary mutations on the chance that even when these are rejected, they will stand to gain a share of a fee if assessed.

"The multiplication of superfluous and unnecessary mutation entries is in some districts responsible for a very great waste of time by the Revenue staff, and needs to be carefully watched. For instance, in a recent tour undertaken after the close of the year under report in the Kangra district which is under settlement, I calculated that at least half the mutation entries made last year were due to bad or inaccurate work in the past or present. Corrections of mistakes discovered in previous records are, of course, legitimate and inevitable grounds for mutations: but the tendency of the staff to write up unnecessary, and even absurd, entries for the variation of present records was very noticeable. For this defect the kanungos and tahsil officers are mainly to blame. The former officials will often direct entries which they know to be futile to be written up after an attestation of a jamabandi, etc., in order to impress their superiors with their apparent zeal and diligence: the latter studiously refrain from animadverting on this action of kanungos, although if they had the moral courage to take the matter up, they would save themselves a great deal of time and trouble now absolutely wasted."

The disregard of the rule that during the year of quadrennial attestation mutations must be decided in the village itself is very common.

Mutation fees.

17. The following statement shows the number of mutations decided and the amount of the Government's and patwaris' share of mutation fees during the last 5 years :—

Year.	Number of mutations.	Government's share.	Patwaris' share.
		Rs.	Rs.
1910-11	758,096	2,18,434	1,45,612
1911-12	594,559	2,15,129	1,43,420
1912-13	893,709	2,60,390	1,73,593
1913-14	844,429	2,99,515	1,99,696
1914-15	822,536	2,67,132	1,78,088

The decrease in income was due to the decrease in disposals.

Partitions.

18. The number of cases instituted under this head shows for the first time for five years a decrease as shown below :—

	Cases instituted.
1910-11	7,221
1911-12	9,769
1912-13	10,006
1913-14	10,424
1914-15	8,159

The Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, remarks that Tahsildars do not pay sufficient attention to partition cases and do not try to decide them on the spot, leaving the work in the hands of their muharrirs; and that this practice causes unnecessary delay. I am afraid this remark applies to many Tahsildars, and the complaint can only be stopped by constant check on the part of inspecting officers.

The number of pending cases rose from $\frac{1}{4}$th of the total cases for disposal in the last year to nearly $\frac{1}{3}$rd during the year under report. More cases should have been disposed of in Hissar, Ambala, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Mianwali and Multan districts.

General.

19. Khwaja Rahim Bakhsh, Personal Assistant, who has drafted much of this report—for which my acknowledgments are due to him—writes as follows. "The annual records are on the whole tolerably correct and fairly up-to-date : thanks more to the patwaris' work, than to the supervision exercised over it by kanungos, Naib-Tahsildars or Tahsildars. Collectors and Revenue Assistants certainly take more interest in land record work than used to be the case : but, generally speaking, little honest effort, except of course in settlement, is made by Tahsildars or Naib-Tahsildars to supervise the work of the subordinate revenue staff."

In view of Khwaja Rahim Bakhsh's long experience in his present post, his views are worth consideration.

The experiment of handing over harvest inspection and connected work to canal patwaris has been on trial in the Lyallpur district for nearly three years and in the Shahpur district for nearly two years, and promises to be successful.

Raingauges in the Province are generally in a satisfactory condition. In this connection I may mention that the Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi in his desire for meteorological exactitude is having ten extra raingauges put up in his district by the District Board, which is arranging for their maintenance.

C. A. H. TOWNSEND,

The 12th December 1915. *Director of Land Records, Punjab.*

QUINQUENNIAL RETURN.

FORM No. I.

TABLE SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD KANUNGO CIRCLES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Districts.	Number of field kanungos.	Number of patwaris.	Area and revenue (00's omitted). *Area in acres.* Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.	Average per field kanungo. Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Average per patwari. Fields	Khatauni holdings.	Remarks.
					Rs.							
Hissar ...	18	306	33,188	26,401	10,086	995,116	324,932	55,284	18,052	3,252	1,062	
Rohtak ...	17	335	14,380	11,524	15,663	1,570,465	402,209	92,380	23,659	4,688	1,201	
Gurgaon ...	19	358	14,165	10,681	15,554	1,162,219	450,735	61,169	23,723	3,246	1,259	
Karnal ...	17	344	20,025	11,110	12,930	1,334,315	266,367	78,489	15,669	3,879	774	
Ambala ...	15	358	11,983	7,477	11,473	1,441,933	452,122	96,129	30,141	4,028	1,263	
Simla ...	...	9	535	99	175	51,186	11,475	...	...	5,688	1,275	
Kangra ...	19	316	23,314	5,869	9,535	2,376,788	501,188	125,094	26,378	7,521	1,583	
Hoshiarpur ...	20	461	14,146	7,164	14,216	2,485,231	793,293	124,262	39,665	5,391	1,721	
Jullundur ...	14	402	8,676	6,793	14,773	2,181,216	594,726	155,801	42,480	5,426	1,479	
Ludhiana ...	15	300	8,923	7,288	12,451	1,582,404	344,588	105,494	22,973	5,275	1,149	
Ferozepore ...	16	356	25,955	22,180	13,130	1,592,573	506,097	99,536	31,631	4,474	1,422	
Lahore ...	13	269	16,964	11,562	10,306	1,576,494	378,479	121,269	29,114	5,861	1,407	
Amritsar ...	11	305	9,980	7,513	15,149	1,569,633	481,195	142,694	43,745	5,146	1,577	
Gurdaspur ...	21	438	11,691	8,193	18,130	1,797,844	616,220	85,612	29,344	4,105	1,407	
Sialkot ...	17	403	12,704	9,104	14,798	2,006,448	724,711	118,026	42,630	4,979	1,793	
Gujranwala ...	22	393	24,891	13,910	21,754	2,401,680	309,392	109,167	14,972	6,111	838	
Gujrat ...	11	247	14,105	8,793	8,969	1,203,069	536,150	109,370	46,014	4,871	2,049	
Shahpur ...	16	270	30,782	12,591	20,017	1,422,218	221,949	88,869	13,872	5,267	822	
Jhelum ...	11	207	17,717	7,430	7,547	1,451,541	433,628	131,958	39,421	7,012	2,095	
Rawalpindi ...	12	217	13,119	5,984	6,745	1,249,839	423,712	104,153	35,309	5,759	1,952	
Attock ...	10	202	27,021	10,744	6,730	1,024,517	391,570	102,451	39,157	5,071	1,938	
Mianwali ...	15	167	34,450	6,582	4,193	642,547	233,892	42,836	15,593	3,847	1,401	
Montgomery ...	12	186	12,984	6,690	4,521	834,497	125,636	69,541	10,470	4,486	675	
Lyallpur ...	15	257	21,305	14,492	44,559	1,923,481	160,219	128,232	10,681	7,485	623	
Jhang ...	14	226	21,146	7,812	11,830	1,307,937	194,418	93,424	13,887	5,787	860	
Multan ...	21	338	38,112	11,105	13,482	1,197,685	219,612	57,033	10,458	3,543	650	
Muzaffargarh ...	27	330	35,672	7,492	9,075	1,305,393	383,610	48,348	14,208	3,956	1,162	
Dera Ghazi Khan...	13	170	34,756	10,718	5,298	540,864	243,586	41,605	18,737	3,181	1,432	
Total ...	431	8,170	552,689	277,301	353,089	40,229,133	10,715,711	93,339	24,862	4,924	1,312	

FORM No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PATWARIS AND PATWARI CANDIDATES AND PUNISHMENTS AND PROMOTIONS OF PATWARIS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1915.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS.									CANDIDATES.							
DISTRICT.	Number.	Number who have passed. The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	Number who have passed. The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number dismissed.	Number reduced, suspended, or fined.	Number promoted to Kanungoships or other appointments.	Number.	Percentage of column 11 on column 2.	Number who have passed. The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	Number who have passed. The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 13 and 14.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number who have passed the Patwari Examination.	REMARKS.
Hissar	331	1	89	90	27	142	4	17	2	60	18	1	17	18	33	56	
Rohtak	360	3	186	189	52	213	1	26	1	75	21	...	26	26	68	39	
Gurgaon ...	380	4	217	221	58	206	3	66	...	122	32	1	63	64	104	84	
Karnal	359	4	156	160	45	173	2	44	...	85	24	...	29	29	67	57	
Ambala	383	...	231	231	60	131	4	62	3	91	24	1	36	37	52	55	
Simla	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	11	122	...	2	2	11	4	
Kangra	346	...	160	160	46	257	7	154	5	97	28	4	39	43	82	45	
Hoshiarpur ...	514	17	356	373	73	305	4	48	1	150	29	2	77	79	119	73	
Jullundur ...	418	11	223	234	56	178	5	371	...	104	26	1	46	47	76	47	
Ludhiana ...	307	...	223	223	73	106	1	40	2	70	23	...	43	43	36	68	
Ferozepore ...	423	11	189	200	47	178	2	150	1	135	32	1	35	36	96	49	
Lahore	278	3	131	134	48	77	5	213	2	68	24	...	31	31	24	49	
Amritsar ...	327	5	172	177	54	102	4	83	3	74	23	2	32	34	41	28	
Gurdaspur ...	493	10	219	229	46	188	3	113	2	143	29	4	74	78	78	118	
Sialkot... ...	425	6	177	183	43	171	1	134	...	120	28	2	54	56	94	90	
Gujranwala ...	424	5	194	199	47	103	7	144	2	93	22	1	42	43	44	55	
Gujrat	260	7	78	85	33	81	5	218	...	102	39	1	56	57	71	99	
Shahpur ...	275	4	104	108	38	91	2	45	2	77	27	1	37	38	44	37	
Jhelum	221	4	84	88	39	81	1	35	...	63	28	...	32	32	47	44	
Rawalpindi ...	231	...	40	40	17	140	...	65	...	54	23	...	14	14	48	38	
Attock... ...	214	2	77	79	37	89	2	57	2	60	28	...	22	22	47	38	
Mianwali ...	189	4	75	79	42	75	5	80	...	47	25	...	5	5	34	47	
Montgomery ...	199	1	63	64	32	26	1	115	...	78	39	1	29	30	52	73	
Lyallpur ...	263	7	188	195	74	73	...	10	1	70	26	...	28	28	47	55	
Jhang	249	6	131	137	55	30	6	66	1	81	33	2	30	32	49	54	
Multan	363	7	171	178	49	105	...	118	2	100	28	5	70	75	56	66	
Muzaffargarh ...	348	4	146	150	43	146	3	49	7	54	16	2	32	34	33	53	
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	195	2	66	68	35	121	2	167	4	66	34	...	18	18	43	46	
Total ...	8,784	128	4,146	4,274	49	3,597	80	2,692	43	2,350	27	32	1,019	1,051	1,596	1,567	

FORM No. III.

STATEMENT SHOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF KANUNGOS AND KANUNGO CANDIDATES AND PROMOTIONS OF KANUNGOS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1915.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	KANUNGOS.					KANUNGO CANDIDATES.									
DISTRICT	Total number of the kanungo establishment.	*Number of Kanungo vacancies filled during the year.* Given to Patwaris accepted under paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioners' standing order No. 19.	Given to candidates accepted under paragraph 2 (2) and (3) of Financial Commissioners' standing order No 19.	Total.	Number of Kanungos promoted to Naib Tahsildarship or higher appointments during the year.	*Total number of candidates on the list.* Accepted under paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioners' standing order No. 19.	Accepted under paragraph 2 (2) and (3) of Financial Commissioner's standing order No. 19.	Total.	Percentage of column 9 on column 2.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	*Number who have passed.* The old entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Number who have passed the Kanungo examination.	Number who have received Director's certificate of efficiency.	REMARKS.
Hissar ...	25	...	...	...	...	14	2	16	64	7	3	11	14	14	(*a*) Given to assistant Sadr Kanungo brought under reduction.
Rohtak ...	23	...	...	(*a*) 1	...	8	3	11	48	6	4	6	10	10	
Gurgaon ...	27	...	...	(*a*) 1	...	9	5	14	52	10	5	9	11	10	
Karnal ...	24	...	2	(*b*) 2	...	10	2	12	50	10	5	7	11	11	(*b*) Given to Settlement Kanungos under rules in appendix II to standing order 19.
Ambala ...	22	1	...	(*c*) 2	...	4	2	6	27	4	2	4	2	2	(*c*) One to Settlement Kanungo.
Simla ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	250	4	3	1	2	2	
Kangra ...	29	3	3	(*f*) 8	...	6	4	10	34	7	4	5	9	8	
Hoshiarpur ...	30	...	1	1	...	10	5	15	50	12	11	4	15	15	
Jullundur ...	20	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	50	5	5	5	10	9	
Ludhiana ...	20	...	...	(*d*) 2	...	10	5	15	75	6	5	9	13	13	(*d*) One to Settlement Kanungo and one to assistant Sadr Kanungo brought under reduction.
Ferozepore ...	27	...	...	(*e*) 5	1	12	1	13	48	11	7	6	10	10	
Lahore ...	18	...	...	(*e*) 1	...	6	3	9	50	6	3	6	8	7	
Amritsar ...	20	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	20	...	3	1	4	4	
Gurdaspur ...	27	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	52	7	6	8	12	12	
Sialkot ...	24	...	...	(*e*) 7	...	7	5	12	50	5	5	7	10	10	(*e*) Given to Settlement Kanungos.
Gujranwala ...	30	...	...	(*e*) 3	1	5	4	9	30	4	4	3	9	9	
Gujrat ...	16	...	...	(*e*) 1	...	13	6	19	119	8	6	10	17	16	(*f*) Two to Settlement Kanungos.
Shahpur ...	22	...	...	...	...	14	7	21	91	14	8	11	17	17	
Jhelum ...	16	...	...	(*e*) 2	...	5	1	6	38	3	3	2	5	5	
Rawalpindi ...	18	...	...	(*e*) 2	...	6	1	7	39	6	1	5	7	7	
Attock ...	16	...	...	(*e*) 1	...	5	4	9	56	8	4	5	4	4	
Mianwali ...	20	...	...	...	...	10	5	15	75	10	5	10	15	11	
Montgomery ...	18	...	...	...	1	5	3	8	44	4	4	...	8	8	
Lyallpur ...	21	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	57	5	6	5	10	10	
Jhang ...	19	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	53	5	3	6	9	9	
Multan ...	28	...	...	(*e*) 2	...	8	11	19	68	9	12	7	16	14	
Muzaffargarh ...	33	2	...	2	...	9	6	15	45	6	6	9	9	9	
Dera Ghazi Khan	19	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	47	7	3	5	6	5	
Total ...	614	6	6	43	3	218	107	325	53	189	136	167	273	261	

FORM

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND RECORD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Mutations.					Partitions.						
District.	Number of villages.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number attested.	Balance unattested at close of year.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number decided.	Area in acres involved in decided cases.	Cultivated area in acres included in column 12.	Number of cases pending at close of year.
Hissar ...	1,007	2,512	18,474	20,986	17,550	3,436	134	212	346	188	13,676	7,331	158
Rohtak ...	773	2,786	19,736	22,522	20,236	2,286	64	219	283	195	9,481	6,880	88
Gurgaon ...	1,466	7,809	35,145	42,954	35,040	7,914	153	113	266	179	13,300	11,917	87
Karnal ...	1,445	3,208	15,784	18,992	16,520	2,472	143	137	280	232	22,541	12,542	48
Ambala ...	1,798	4,209	35,867	40,076	32,683	7,393	173	248	421	228	6,416	3,288	193
Simla ...	25	110	2,299	2,409	2,356	53	11	9	20	15	15	2	5
Kangra ...	718	3,930	47,069	50,999	46,629	4,370	197	472	669	410	4,096	2,514	259
Hoshiarpur ...	2,179	6,987	59,750	66,737	53,382	13,355	226	518	744	412	11,126	7,526	332
Jullundur ...	1,315	7,005	87,633	94,638	90,226	4,412	97	362	459	359	3,912	2,952	100
Ludhiana ...	900	3,044	26,594	29,638	26,064	3,574	65	176	241	176	2,557	2,101	65
Ferozepore ...	1,596	9,951	37,171	47,122	39,291	7,831	331	289	620	448	51,164	44,759	172
Lahore ...	1,254	1,782	17,886	19,668	18,505	1,163	29	205	234	219	29,883	20,112	15
Amritsar ...	1,075	4,392	28,765	33,157	28,599	4,558	110	215	325	224	7,213	6,074	101
Gurdaspur ...	2,363	5,032	33,952	38,984	31,805	7,179	188	228	416	233	13,022	6,131	183
Sialkot ...	2,522	7,403	52,647	60,050	55,113	4,937	378	381	759	434	47,952	...	325
Gujranwala ...	1,811	3,626	16,665	20,291	16,700	3,591	310	458	768	301	27,060	14,712	467
Gujrat ...	1,511	6,613	52,640	59,253	51,161	8,092	295	375	670	435	32,427	15,280	235
Shahpur ...	1,068	3,216	29,865	33,081	30,651	2,430	306	310	616	303	129,225	96,780	313
Jhelum ...	954	4,149	23,876	28,025	23,837	4,188	144	302	446	352	26,395	6,144	94
Rawalpindi ...	1,174	3,577	34,391	37,968	34,237	3,731	59	270	329	226	34,389	23,255	103
Attock ...	671	1,576	21,819	23,395	22,277	1,118	89	312	401	269	37,350	12,156	132
Mianwali ...	441	1,507	22,205	23,712	20,684	3,028	269	394	663	359	23,967	16,932	304
Montgomery ...	1,239	828	3,841	4,669	4,043	626	139	136	275	173	44,087	22,375	102
Lyallpur ...	1,298	3,369	40,417	43,786	40,140	3 646	28	109	137	103	4,873	4,863	34
Jhang ...	1,018	620	9,732	10,352	9,333	1,019	73	248	321	245	4,950	2,472	76
Multan ...	1,446	2,147	10,196	12,343	11,003	1,340	201	356	557	354	24,598	9,747	203
Muzaffargarh ...	937	2,385	21,424	23,809	21,732	2,077	218	497	715	604	43,599	19,480	111
Dera Ghazi Khan...	794	3,216	22,563	25,779	22,739	3,040	129	608	737	609	14,134	7,950	128
Total ...	34,798	106,989	828,406	935,395	822,536	112,859	4,559	8,159	12,718	8,285	683,408	386,275	4,433

No. IV.

AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1915.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Detailed Jamabandis.			Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.			District Kanungo's work.			Boundary and survey marks.			
									Total repaired during the year.			
Number of villages for which prepared during the year.	Number of villages in which checked by Collector and his Assistants.	Number of jamabandis and annual papers filed by due dates.	By Collector and his Assistants.	By Tahsildars.	By Naib-Tahsildars.	Number of days spent on tour.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Offices.	Tri-junction pillars.	Square survey marks.	Traverse points.	Trigonometrical survey pillars.
221	95	221	302	367	514	191	285	10	7	...	...	15
200	128	773	276	316	362	168	222	8	...	4	...	1
369	87	1,466	338	311	581	133	124	11	8	...	...	...
360	94	360	233	414	417	166	182	10	75	338	...	1
458	63	456	136	313	427	175	408	10	7	12	1	1
...	...	117	...	...	23	23	11	...	...	...	...	...
538	30	718	156	311	276	188	212	10	690	...	...	1
620	99	620	137	571	867	112	134	8	46	...	...	4
...	...	...	43	281	761	182	422	8	...	...	...	...
227	80	227	279	305	477	215	851	6	...	...	...	4
400	17	1,582	204	346	548	223	367	6	5	...	...	5
98	...	1,254	203	469	740	162	395	5	...	...	...	2
270	31	270	18	348	456	149	183	6	...	...	...	7
539	110	2,363	204	692	876	128	330	8	...	...	...	...
855	36	2,522	140	358	702	73	26	8	2,518	511	...	6
471	48	1,811	176	699	895	115	225	9	...	...	...	8
778	49	348	101	216	926	7	...	2	...	...	...	4
225	70	1,068	95	194	681	179	268	9	...	...	...	...
223	76	220	94	238	295	179	381	6	...	...	...	...
261	91	261	145	270	188	162	560	8	...	...	...	1
154	55	154	225	370	308	90	55	7	...	...	...	...
107	...	548	119	184	556	139	67	6	...	...	...	9
275	16	270	206	318	1,024	186	233	8	153	...	...	...
291	55	1,295	50	342	476	158	378	8	20	...	...	...
257	66	1,018	101	301	546	140	457	6	1,115	...	...	...
388	94	388	297	281	1,165	165	174	10	9	...	...	1
243	112	6,518	220	300	1,518	189	399	8	...	17	...	9
210	33	210	272	296	522	114	42	8	...	4	...	9
9,088	1,685	27,058	4,770	9,406	17,127	4,061	7,391	209	4,653	886	1	88

FORM No. V.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1915.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Salaries.		Stationery and Printing.							Total.		
District.	Total number of Patwaris, including Assistant Patwaris.	Cost.	Annual average per head.	Cost.	Annual average per head.	Patwari school.	Survey equipment.	Rewards.	Gratuities.	Other charges.	Cost.	Annual average per head.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar ...	331	53,117	160	798	2 0 0	1	...	...	300	836	55,052	166	
Rohtak ...	360	53,479	149	1,227	3 0 0	90	10	...	450	3,279	58,535	163	
Gurgaon ...	380	55,830	147	666	2 0 0	...	1	...	565	728	57,790	152	
Karnal ...	359	53,649	149	962	3 0 0	...	...	...	150	503	55,264	154	
Ambala ...	383	51,402	134	999	3 0 0	83	61	...	970	4,418	57,933	151	
Simla ...	9	1,395	155	52	6 0 0	...	...	15	...	69	1,531	168	
Kangra ...	346	47,861	138	1,746	5 0 0	...	1,024	121	590	4,152	55,494	160	
Hoshiarpur ...	514	72,227	141	1,327	3 0 0	...	...	...	140	991	74,685	145	
Jullundur ...	418	50,399	121	2,222	5 0 0	...	...	1,039	1,295	364	55,319	132	
Ludhiana ...	307	46,831	152	1,849	6 0 0	97	19	...	1,065	569	50,430	164	
Ferozepore ...	423	61,563	146	1,482	4 0 0	...	...	71	50	1,089	64,255	152	
Lahore ...	278	33,676	121	154	0 8 10	...	...	1,088	150	118	35,186	127	
Amritsar ...	327	52,425	160	989	3 0 0	...	15	...	250	830	54,509	167	
Gurdaspur ...	493	68,394	139	1,367	2 12 4	58	...	...	1,050	628	71,497	145	
Sialkot ...	425	65,408	154	1,783	4 0 0	184	...	719	525	545	69,164	163	
Gujranwala ...	424	56,825	134	2,017	4 12 0	...	...	...	240	501	59,583	140	
Gujrat ...	260	34,799	134	1,325	5 0 0	11	...	474	...	416	37,025	142	
Shahpur ...	281	42,160	150	841	3 0 0	...	...	...	300	634	43,935	156	
Jhelum ...	221	32,082	145	3	...	19	12	...	...	448	32,564	147	
Rawalpindi ...	231	32,714	142	1,181	5 0 0	...	...	...	825	3,035	37,755	158	
Attock ...	214	29,478	138	625	3 0 0	...	...	...	510	459	31,072	145	
Mianwali ...	189	25,176	133	...	...	...	...	...	630	831	26,637	141	
Montgomery ...	199	24,143	121	1,166	6 0 0	...	50	4	570	329	26,262	132	
Lyallpur ...	263	36,806	140	2,252	8 9 0	126	...	...	...	608	39,792	151	
Jhang ...	249	35,903	144	1,156	4 10 3	...	...	...	...	412	37,471	150	
Multan ...	363	50,176	138	1,248	3 0 0	87	57	...	855	787	53,160	146	
Muzaffargarh ...	348	52,334	150	334	1 0 0	146	...	...	300	384	53,498	154	
Dera Ghazi Khan	195	25,805	132	1,342	7 0 0	36	179	...	840	384	28,586	147	
Expenditure out of Director of Land Records' reserve.	...	...	...	5,475	...	...	...	...	...	5,376	10,851	...	
Total ...	8,790	12,46,057	142	36,588	4 0 0	888	1,428	3,531	12,620	33,723	13,34,835	151	

71 DLR—300—20-12-15—SGPP Lahore.

40754

REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1916.

Lahore:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1917.

Price Re. 0-6-0 or 6d.

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REPORT FOR 1915-16.

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REPORT

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1916.

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No. 4315 (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.).

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,
Revenue Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies.

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL
COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 1st March 1917.

Revenue and Agriculture.
Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the annual report on the Department of Land Records which was submitted with your letter No. 491—54-D.-1, dated 16th January 1917.

2. The number of new patwari candidates accepted during the year rose from 655 to 800 of whom 70 per cent.—the same proportion as last year—belonged to agricultural tribes. The educational qualifications of the candidates, both agriculturist and non-agriculturist, showed considerable improvement, the number of those who have passed the Middle School examination being 10 per cent. higher in each case than in the previous year. 451 candidates obtained permanent posts as patwaris or assistant patwaris and 68 per cent. of these belonged to agricultural tribes. The percentage of patwaris who belong to the agriculturist class has risen from 41 to 43, but in Lahore and Amritsar and in all districts of the Multan Division, except Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh, it is still less than one-third and it is difficult to understand why in Jhang it should be as low as one-ninth while in the more backward district of Dera Ghazi Khan it is as high as three-fifths. His Honour regrets to learn that in three districts the rule requiring that one-half of the appointments should be given to agriculturists was not observed, for reasons which the Financial Commissioner is not inclined to accept as sufficient.

3. Though the number of dismissals was considerably greater than in 1914-15, the Director is on the whole satisfied with the conduct and efficiency of the patwaris, and the Financial Commissioner considers that their moral standard is neither higher nor lower than that of the society in which they work. Dismissals were not in the main due to bad conduct but to inefficiency and absence without leave, which are attributed chiefly to the poor prospects of advancement. Only two patwaris were promoted to the post of kanungo while 15 obtained other posts. The block in promotion due to the necessity of absorbing a large number of Settlement Kanungos is however now coming to an end. In the last three years 96 Settlement Kanungos have been thus absorbed and a return to the normal flow of promotion for patwaris may soon be expected.

His Honour would be glad if the Financial Commissioner would enquire into the circumstances in which a patwari in Kangra obtained so large a sum as Rs. 1,100 as his percentage of the sale of trees. Such a remuneration appears to be altogether out of proportion to the value of a patwari's services in connection with such sales, and it is a matter for consideration whether the rules, which are apparently contained in the record-of-rights, should not be revised. The average salary of a patwari, exclusive of mutation fees, is only just over Rs. 12 per mensem and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that in view

of the increased cost of the necessaries of life the scale of pay should be revised as soon as normal financial conditions are restored.

4. Twenty-five kanungo candidates were accepted during the year, of whom all but four were agriculturists. Promotion for kanungos remains exceedingly slow and only 5 received promotion to higher posts. His Honour is pleased to observe that closer attention is being paid to the inspection and supervision of kanungos' work, and that their efficiency is considered to be gradually improving. He agrees with the Director that kanungos who have been through the ordeal of a settlement, as most of those recruited in the last few years have, are more likely to be efficient than candidates appointed by direct recruitment or promoted from the ranks of patwaris.

5. The Director pays a satisfactory tribute to the accuracy of the records-of-rights made in recent settlements, and the Financial Commissioner notes that in certain districts where settlement operations have recently been concluded the instructions for the periodical correction of the field map are understood and generally carried out by patwaris and kanungos. But the report contains many indications that there is little general improvement in the important matter of keeping the records up to date between settlements. The attestation of jamabandis by the Collector and his assistants is still in many parts of the province inadequate, and in this respect the superior staff of the Hoshiarpur, Sialkot and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts appear to have been most remiss. The disposal of mutation cases has also been unsatisfactory and though the number of institutions declined by nearly 54,000, the pending file had risen by 7,606 at the end of the year. The quality of the work done appears however to be improving. On the other hand partition work shows appreciably better statistical results, with more disposals and a reduced pending file, but the procedure and orders in many of the cases inspected by the Director were of indifferent quality and the old perfunctory manner of dealing with these cases in the Tahsil office appears to be still far too common.

As a remedy for this unsatisfactory state of affairs the Financial Commissioner considers it essential that Revenue Assistants, Tahsildars and Naib-tahsildars should devote far more attention to the supervision of the land record agency than they do at present, and that Revenue Assistants in particular should be kept as strictly as possible to their proper revenue duties and not burdened with heavy criminal and miscellaneous work. In this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor concurs. Government has from time to time defined in consultation with the Financial Commissioner the extent to which the Revenue Assistant should legitimately be called upon to undertake other than revenue work, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be obliged if the Financial Commissioner could examine carefully the circumstances of a few selected districts where such instructions have been overlooked or where the neglect of the records appears to be specially marked and submit detailed suggestions for improvement

6. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs with the remarks in paragraph 17 of the report regarding the necessity for noting any important change in the circumstances of estates in the abstract village note-books, and trusts that they will be borne in mind by all Collectors and Revenue Assistants.

7. The report is an interesting one and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the useful work done by Mr. Boyd and the other officers who have been in charge of the department during the year.

I have, &c.,

H. D. CRAIK,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2243 CS—356—2-3-17—SGPP Lahore.

No. 491—54-D-1.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Dated Lahore, the 16th January 1917.

FROM

MILES IRVING, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,
Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward a copy of the departmental report of the Director of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending the 30th September 1916, with the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

Patwaris.

2. The observation which the Director has to make about the improved educational qualifications of the patwari establishment and the greater extent to which it is drawn from the agricultural community are very satisfactory. Half the patwaris possess at least middle standard educational qualifications. The corresponding proportion, 44 per cent., is not so high among the candidates but that is, perhaps, due to the fact that 68 per cent. of them belong to agricultural tribes, whereas the corresponding proportion among patwaris is 43 per cent. The policy of Government as regards recruitment from agricultural tribes should be strictly observed and the Financial Commissioner will request the Director to obtain and lay before him explanations of the failure to appoint to vacant posts members of agricultural tribes in Jullundur and Gurdaspur. The explanation given in Amritsar is not as it stands sufficient as it is incumbent on district officers to see that suitable candidates are duly qualified in time for appointments which are reserved for them under the orders of Government. In the five districts named in paragraph 3 of the report as complaining of the scarcity of candidates of sufficient education, the Financial Commissioner is not inclined, in view of the high proportions of candidates to patwaris (33 per cent. in the case of Lahore) in these districts, to attach much importance to the complaints without further investigation. On the other hand, the complaints from Sialkot, Gujranwala, Attock, and Mianwali that candidates have to wait an unduly long time before obtaining permanent employment come from those districts in which the proportions of candidates to patwaris are markedly low. The total number of candidates at the end of last year was 2,350 and of these 451 have this year obtained permanent posts. It is the general practice now to recruit settlement patwaris only from district candidates and there are also in every district officiating vacancies which give more or less continuous employment. The wastage among candidates must also be borne in mind. Probably, the average period during which a candidate obtains either no employment or only intermittent employment does not exceed four years. The Financial Commissioner, therefore, does not think it necessary to curtail the extent to which Collectors at their discretion may add names to their registers of candidates. It is more important that nothing should be done to retard the rate of employment of candidates, and for this reason alone Mr. Fagan is not inclined to favour the suggestion made by the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, that all candidates in the vernacular branch of the district office should be made to serve for five years as patwaris. The employment as patwaris of men who have only a temporary interest in their work and cannot bring local knowledge to bear has long rightly been discouraged.

The Director has no complaint to make of the general conduct of patwaris. The Financial Commissioner believes that as a class the standard of efficiency among them is on the whole remarkably high considering the degree of effective supervision which is possible under present conditions. As regards rectitude their moral standard is not high judged by rising ideals; but considered with reference to the temptations and solicitations to which they are continuously subject, it is on the whole neither higher nor lower than the general standard of the society in which they work and the permanently effective amelioration of the one must necessarily wait on and follow that of the other, though, in the meantime, much can be done by more strict supervision and control. The number of dismissals, 115, which have taken place, is considerable, but, as the Director explains, they are not in the main due to bad conduct. The stimulus to good work arising from prospects of advancement is, unfortunately, at present weak and during the year few permanent promotions went to patwaris. The necessity for rewarding and encouraging the best of a staff on which so much depends is one which district officers should constantly bear in mind.

Patwaris.

3. The Financial Commissioner is not yet in a position to form a final conclusion regarding the complete or partial amalgamation of the duties of the revenue and the canal patwaris. The former method was proposed for trial in Gujrat. The latter is under experiment in the Lower Chenab Canal and the Lower Jhelum Canal Colonies and has elicited opinions of strong disapproval on the one hand and more or less complete approval on the other from different revenue officers of experience. Mr. Boyd's recommendations regarding patwarkhanas are awaited, and the Financial Commissioner will, in this connection, be glad to know the circumstances in which fines of Rs. 100 each on several patwaris in Kangra were imposed.

Kanungos.

4. The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Commissioners of Lyallpur and Sialkot that the efficiency of the kanungo staff is gradually improving. He notes, however, that in the past the defects of this branch of the establishment have been due not so much to defects in personnel as to weakness of control and supervision by superior officers. He is glad to notice that attention is being paid to the instructions (Standing Order No. 13, Part A) which have been issued to cure this weakness. This is a matter which will not be lost sight of in deciding whether to retain or abolish the sadr kanungo's touring. An experiment in this direction is in progress in selected districts and has led to almost as complete diversity of opinion as the proposed amalgamation of patwaris. Mr. Estcourt is in complete accord with the Clerical Establishment Committee in proposing abolition and Diwan Narindra Nath is of the same opinion. Major O'Brien strongly supports the retention of the sadar kanungo as an inspecting official. The experiment has not yet, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, given conclusive results but, if it is decided to employ the sadr kanungo as before, the Financial Commissioner proposes to take measures to ensure that his inspections are directed more than they have been in the past to the efficiency of supervision and control exercised by field kanungos.

There is little difficulty in obtaining suitable candidates for the post of kanungo. If, however, no candidate list is maintained it is difficult to see how the district supplementary list can be maintained or suitable settlement kanungos of local origin be available to fill district vacancies as they occur. The Financial Commissioner will, therefore, have the Kangra case submitted for his information.

Records.

5. So far as the Financial Commissioner has had opportunities of inspecting standing and annual records on tour he is led to agree with the Director of Land Records that a satisfactory standard of general accuracy obtains. He has recently satisfied himself in certain districts in which settlement operations were completed within the last few years that the instructions for the periodical correction of the field map are understood and generally carried out by the patwaris and kanungos. It is not, however, so clear that tahsil officers understand and

enforce the orders or sufficiently check the results. It is also a matter for regret that the attestation of records by the Collector and his assistants is still inadequate and that there are sub-divisions in which the attestations by the Sub-Divisional Officer are practically nil. The circumstances in which so little was done in Fazilka and Pindigheb will be enquired into. The volume of mutation work is, Mr. Fagan agrees, often needlessly inflated, especially during settlement, and the Director's remarks in his 16th paragraph should be carefully noted and turned to account by Settlement Officers. During the year, the disposal of mutations fell short of institutions by 8,000. In Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore, and Gujrat especially, the arrears are heavy and bear a high proportion to the number attested during the year. The quality of the work is generally satisfactory but the attention of the Collector and his assistants is unceasingly necessary in order to secure continuous improvement both in this respect and also in quantity.

Partitions.

6. The number of partition cases left pending at the end of the year for the first time in ten years fell below 4,000. There was an increase in institutions, but more cases were decided than in any previous year except 1913-14. The state of business, is therefore, satisfactory but the Financial Commissioner agrees that the work is often open to the criticisms passed on it by the Director. In this direction also there is, however, considerable improvement and the Financial Commissioner trusts that Collectors will see that this improvement is maintained.

Revenue Assistants.

7. The Director's condemnation of the supervision exercised by Revenue Assistants is, however, a more serious matter. The Financial Commissioner is constrained to believe that it is not devoid of foundation. It is, he believes, a fact that in not a few districts the Revenue Assistant for one reason or another finds or is unable to find sufficient time for really effective check, supervision, and control on the spot of the land record work of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars and of the special land record agency, more particularly field kanungos. This state of things is the more regrettable when, as is the case at present, the pressure of the constantly increasing volume of multifarious executive and administrative duties leaves the Deputy Commissioner little or no leisure for giving adequate attention to the details of land record work. Whether it is practicable to put the Deputy Commissioner in a position to exercise more effective personal control is a question which the Financial Commissioner does not propose to discuss on the present occasion; but if land records are to be duly maintained so as to satisfy the high standard of accuracy which is our ideal, it is, he is convinced, essential that Revenue Assistants, Tahsildars, and Naib Tahsildars should devote far more attention to the matter than is often the case at present. For this purpose, it is very necessary that Revenue Assistants should be kept as strictly as possible to their proper revenue duties and more especially is this desirable in districts where, as is the case in many, revenue case work is heavy. It is impossible that a Revenue Assistant can do justice to his revenue work, of which the supervision of the land record agency is a most important part, if he is at the same time charged with the first class magisterial criminal work of several thanas.

8. In the course of the year under report there were three changes in the incumbency of the post of Director. Mr. French, with one interruption, held it during most of the touring season and up to the middle of May. His inspections were thorough and searching and his notes comprehensive and replete with useful suggestions. He obtained a close grasp of the administration of the Department. Mr. Boyd is displaying similar energy. His settlement experience is most useful and he has written an interesting report.

I have, etc.,

MILES IRVING,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

3711 FC—300—26-1-17—SGPP Lahore.

No. 239.

FROM

D. J. BOYD, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Director of Land Records, Punjab,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL
COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 13th December 1916.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for favour of review and transmission to the Local Government, 7 advance copies of the report on the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1916.

I have, etc.,

D. J. BOYD,
Director of Land Records, Punjab.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1916.

Tours and inspections.

1. The post of Director of Land Records was held by Mr. French from 1st October 1915 to 21st November 1915, by Mr. Townsend from 22nd November 1915 to 2nd January 1916, by Mr. French again from 3rd January 1916 to 11th May 1916, and by me from 12th May 1916 till the end of the year. The Personal Assistants were Khwaja Rahim Bakhsh and Lala Harnarain throughout the year. Mr. French spent 145 days and I 31 days on tour, during which 11 head-quarter and 18 tahsil offices were inspected, while the Personal Assistants spent 448 days on tour and inspected 10 head-quarter offices and 36 tahsils. In addition, the record and survey work of settlements in progress were inspected by Mr. French or myself.

Naib Tahsildars' examination.

2. The Naib Tahsildars' examination was held in August 1916. The total number of candidates who appeared was 67, of whom 28 belonged to Native States, 8 to the North-West Frontier Province and one to the Delhi Province: Twenty-nine of the candidates passed and completed the examination, 22 passed in one or more subjects, and the remaining 16 failed altogether. The proportion of failures was much greater than in the previous year, and the standard generally was inferior. This matter requires to be carefully watched lest it should prove that the existing block in promotion is reacting on the class of candidate.

Patwari candidates : Form II.

3. The number of new patwari candidates accepted during the year under report was 800 against 655 accepted last year. The total number of candidates at the end of the year was 2,422 or 27 per cent. of the total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris against 2,350 in the previous year. This number is sufficient. From the Sialkot district it is suggested that the maximum number of candidates fixed in paragraph 5 of Standing Order No. 15 is too high, as several candidates of that district who were accepted in 1912 have not yet obtained permanent appointments. The Deputy Commissioners of Gujranwala and Attock also complain of the long wait for appointment, and in the Mianwali report it is noted that in the interval between passing the patwari examination and securing a post, candidates have time to forget all the revenue work they ever learned. The Standing Order merely requires that the number of candidates shall never exceed 33 per cent. of the total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris and it is not necessary to work up to that maximum, but in view of the facts reported it might be well to reduce the figure to 25 per cent. Of the new candidates 70 per cent. (as last year) belong to agricultural tribes, and 48 per cent. have passed the middle school or higher examination as against 38 per cent. last year. Among the non-agriculturists the standard of education has improved as 64 per cent. have passed the middle school examination as compared with 55 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the total number of candidates on the register, 44 per cent. or the same as last year, possess higher educational qualifications. From several districts—Hissar, Karnal, Ferozepore, Lahore and Gujranwala—reports are received that candidates of sufficient education are not forthcoming, and the blame is attributed partly to the poor pay of the appointment and partly to the backward state of education among agricultural tribes for whom half the number of vacancies is reserved. But in view of the improvement in the standard of education among the last year's recruits it is premature to conclude that the attractiveness of the post is declining. The Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi

again notes that there is increasing competition to be admitted as candidates among the agricultural tribes while others are losing their taste for subordinate revenue service. Sixty-nine per cent. of the candidates have passed the patwari examination against 67 per cent. last year. Patwari schools were opened in Hissar, Rohtak, Kulu, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Montgomery during the year under report, while in Jullundur an examination was held of candidates trained during settlement. The number of passed candidates was sufficient for all permanent and officiating appointments.

Patwaris.

4. The total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris has risen from 8,790 to 8,818 owing to an increase of 11 patwaris in the Shahpur and of 17 in the Sialkot district. The percentage of patwaris who have passed the middle school or higher examination is 50 against 48 in the last two years, and the percentage of patwaris who are members of agricultural tribes is 43 against 41 last year. There has, therefore, been an improvement all along the line in the selection both of patwaris and of candidates.

Four hundred and fifty-one candidates were appointed to the post of patwari or assistant patwari. Of these 305 or 68 per cent. were members of agricultural tribes as compared with 67 per cent. in the previous year. In three districts—Jullundur, Amritsar and Gurdaspur—half of the appointments were not given to members of agricultural tribes as required by paragraph 8 (2) of Standing Order No. 15. No adequate explanation has been given for this deviation from the rule in the case of the Jullundur and Gurdaspur districts. In the case of Amritsar it is said that there were not sufficient qualified candidates of agricultural origin.

Pay of patwaris.

5. No change has taken place in the rate of pay of patwaris during the year under report. The pay of assistant patwaris in the Sialkot district has been raised from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per month in connection with the revision of the establishment necessitated by the introduction of canal irrigation. District reports contain several complaints of the inadequate pay of the patwari as compared with his powers and temptations. The present, however, is not a suitable time for dealing with this question.

Conduct of patwaris.

6. According to the majority of district reports the conduct of patwaris is fairly good and several officers have remarked on the improvement in their efficiency. While the total number of dismissals and punishments is less than last year, that of dismissals alone has increased by nearly half. Inefficiency and absence without leave account for 50 per cent. of the dismissals. In the Lahore district a dismissal occurred for misappropriation of Government revenue: in the Sialkot district for complicity in illicit distillation: in the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts there were cases of corruption: in Gujranwala, Mianwali, Multan and Muzaffargarh patwaris were dismissed for making false entries in the records. Apparently fluctuating systems of assessment provide temptations to which some men are sure to succumb. The two cases of dismissal because of seditious tendencies in the Ludhiana district which were mentioned in the last report really belong to this year. The district reports do not clearly separate the various causes of dismissal but in view of their importance as indicating the condition of the staff it would be well if they were carefully specified for the future. Of the other forms of punishment the practice of fining is still much in vogue. As the Commissioner of Ambala remarks it is difficult to substitute anything else for various small offences, but he suggests that the fines levied might be utilized to reward deserving men a little. A similar proposal was condemned in the report of 1912-13 on the ground that it would regularize and extend the system of fining. The Financial Commissioners, however, were prepared to receive proposals for the extension to areas under fluctuating assessments of the rules contained in paragraph 30, Standing Order No. 15, and the matter will be further considered.

Prospects of patwaris.

7. The block in promotion caused by congestion in the ranks of Naib Tahsildars and Settlement kanungos has continued throughout the year and only two patwaris have been promoted to the rank of kanungo while 15 have obtained other posts. This is a considerable set back from the previous year's promotions. There are signs that District Officers are becoming restive over the present restrictions on the recruitment of kanungos but it is to be regretted that they have not succeeded better in alleviating the position by giving patwaris and kanungos posts upon the district staff. To be fair it should be said that numerous officiating posts as Revenue Moharrir, Accountant, etc., have been given to patwaris, and that further permanent appointments would probably have involved injustice to other branches of the service. The Deputy Commissioner of Hissar suggests that all candidates in the vernacular branch of the district establishment should be made to serve for 5 years as patwaris in order to improve the quality and status of the latter and to ensure an adequate knowledge of revenue work in the vernacular office. The Commissioner remarks : "There is much to be said for this : the alternative might be an educational qualification not lower than F. A. pass." Fortunately we are coming to the end of the period of congestion among Settlement kanungos. The men formerly reduced because of the excess of establishment are now being recalled and as soon as they have been provided with posts the ordinary flow of promotions will be resumed. In the Sialkot district 12 patwaris have been made Secretaries of Co-operative Banks and so far the experiment has not led to any untoward results.

Cost of patwari establishment.

8. The total cost of the Patwari establishment amounts to Rs. 13,59,377 or Rs. 24,542 more than last year. Salaries and retiring gratuities account for the increase. In practically all the districts where the expenditure on salaries has risen the increases are apparent rather than real as grain compensation allowance was not included in the head "Salaries" in the previous year. In the Lahore district the preceding year's figures are now reported to have been incorrect as the pay of the final quarter had been omitted. In Kangra and Ferozepore increases in establishment which occurred in the previous year only showed their full effect in the year under report. The retirement of old patwaris in the Ambala and Kangra settlements explains the increase in gratuities. There have been considerable savings on stationery and printing and other charges. These savings also are not all real as bills for printing done by the Central Jail Press have not been promptly submitted. During the year the contract for printing forms in the case of 14 districts was transferred from the Mufid-i-Am Press to the Central Jail Press, and the new system has not yet got into full working order. The experiment of reducing the staff of revenue patwaris and entrusting part of their duties to canal patwaris has been continued. Khwaja Rahim Bakhsh, my Personal Assistant, inspected the girdawari work done by the latter in the Jhelum colony and found it good.

Patwarkhanas.

9. In four districts the condition of existing patwarkhanas is said to be fair. Elsewhere extensive repairs are required. In the Kangra district the records of two patwaris were destroyed owing to the burning of thatched houses. In Bet Circles it is often found necessary to relax the rule that patwaris must live with their families within their circles and from the Lower Jhelum Colony applications have been received for grant of house-rent to patwaris with head-quarters at Sargodha. The general conclusion to be drawn from district reports is that in hilly tracts, riverain circles and in canal colonies the question of provision of patwarkhanas is acute, elsewhere patwaris can as a rule make shift to provide for themselves. Possibly the problem of providing patwarkhanas might be taken up on these lines when financial conditions permit. A special enquiry into the matter has been in progress during the year but it is not yet complete. Meanwhile the existing rules are being enforced with varying degrees

of strictness in different districts. In the Kangra district two or three patwaris were fined Rs. 100 each for letting their patwarkhanas fall into disrepair, and this drastic action is said to have had a salutary effect on others. The fines may appear excessive but it must be remembered that Kangra patwaris occasionally enjoy large windfalls in the way of percentages on the sale of trees, the income of one from this source being Rs. 1,100 last year.

Kanungo candidates.

10. Twenty-five candidates for the post of kanungo were accepted in the past year, all but four of them being members of agricultural tribes. The proportion of agricultural candidates has increased from 58 per cent. in the previous year to 63 per cent. This is satisfactory. The proportion of patwaris among the candidates has remained at 67 per cent. and in all districts except Ambala, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Attock and Multan, two-thirds of the candidates are patwaris. In the Multan district four of the candidates accepted under paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of Standing Order No. 19 have been appointed patwaris so there is little to object to in that district. The total number of candidates is a little below the maximum admissible because the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, seeing no prospects for them, has struck off the names of all his candidates.

Kanungos.

11. Thirty-one vacancies occurred in the kanungo staff during the year. They were filled up as follows:—

By patwaris—2.

By Settlement kanungos—29.

With two exceptions all the appointments were made from among kanungos serving in settlements whose names were on the supplementary list of the district concerned. One of the exceptional appointments has since been cancelled under the orders of the Financial Commissioner and enquiry is being made about the other. With regard to the effect of the rules contained in Appendix II of Standing Order No. 19 the views of the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot may be quoted—"The existing kanungo staff in the district is above the average in efficiency. As reported last year recruitment through the Supplementary List has proved an excellent means of providing the district with really good men." The Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur also notes that the latest recruitments have improved the efficiency of the staff. This is very satisfactory and there is ground for hoping that when the rules have been in force sufficiently long it will be impossible to describe the kanungo agency as a weak link in the chain of revenue officials. If a kanungo's Character Roll remains satisfactory after he has been through the fire of settlement he is a good man. If it does not his name should be removed from the Supplementary List.

The same.

12. The strength of the kanungo establishment has increased by two. In the Shahpur district one has been added to the staff; in the Sialkot district two; in the Jullundur district, the post of Assistant District Kanungo has been abolished, at any rate for the time being. There have been no grave complaints of the conduct of the kanungo staff. With regard to their efficiency, the general tendency is to damn them with faint praise. In Rohtak they are said to be weak but improving: in Kangra efficient but out of date in their knowledge of rules and orders: in Lyallpur satisfactory but leaving much to be desired, and so on. The Deputy Commissioners of Hoshiarpur and Attock note that they are reluctant to report on the bad work of patwaris and the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala asks for official sanction to the proposition that "the responsibility of the kanungos should be enforced far more than it is by punishing them and not the patwaris for the bad work of the latter where it is encouraged by lack of supervision." The Commissioner considers this reasonable. The only district in which a clearly unfavourable view of kanungos' efficiency is taken is Dera Ghazi Khan, where they are described as much below the mark. It is satisfactory that in Shahpur as in Sialkot an improvement in their work has been discerned. In the Karnal, Kangra, Ferozepore, Amritsar and Shahpur reports it is noted that inspections

have been made of the work of field kanungos on the lines laid down in Standing Order No. 13, Part A. The year has not been very favourable to these officials as only five have received promotion to higher posts but it was an improvement on the previous year and several have officiated as Naib Tahsildars. In the Hissar district one has acted as Reader to the Deputy Commissioner. The attention of district officers requires to be drawn to the remarks in paragraph 4 of the Government review on the report for 1914-15.

District kanungos.

13. Allowing for the circumstances of the different districts, the only one in which the touring of the Sadar Kanungos appears to be inadequate is Gujranwala and there a change in the tenure of the post caused dislocation. The quality of their inspection work varies, but it is still true that District Kanungos pay too much attention to trivial points so that their notes are wearisome reading and are perhaps not often enough read. But the opinions expressed on their work in the district reports are as a rule distinctly favourable and with a few exceptions they are men of superior ability. In four districts,—Gurgaon, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Mianwali—the experiment of confining the Sadar Kanungo's touring to tahsil inspections is being tried. At the same time the post of Assistant District Kanungo is to be abolished and a special official receiving Rs. 50 per mensem has been appointed to assist civil courts in dealing with land records. In the Gurgaon district the experiment is said to be working successfully. In the Jullundur district, the Settlement Officer considers that under the new conditions the Sadar Kanungo cannot cope with the work. The Deputy Commissioner of Mianwali says: "Opinions differ as to the merits of the experiment. Tahsildars have so many duties that the addition of another trained checking officer over the patwaris seems advisable." The experiment is not discussed in the report of the remaining districts, but it would appear that it has not hitherto had a proper trial anywhere as the Jullundur district is the only one which reports the consequent reduction of a kanungo's post and in the Jullundur district Settlement operations have obscured the issue. The question will be dealt with separately.

Records-of-rights.

14. During the year four settlements were brought to a close in the districts of Shahpur, Gujrat, Lahore and Sialkot and the filing of the new record-of-rights was completed except that in Sialkot alterations are required in the record room before all the records can be accommodated. In other four districts the revision of the record was in progress, that is, in Jullundur, Kangra, Ambala and Simla. The work has been practically completed in Jullundur and a recent inspection has shown it to be good. In Jullundur also record room accommodation is inadequate. The Palampur records are still incomplete and the system under which their preparation was postponed till the completion of measurements stands condemned. The 1868 Records of the Dera and Hamirpur tahsils were given out to patwaris in connection with the enquiry into rights in trees. They have been returned in deplorable condition, but are being repaired. In the Amritsar district an insect pest has necessitated the rebinding of some volumes of the record and in Jhelum it is said that the accommodation is insufficient and that for want of light and ventilation white-ants generally make their appearance. In the 1913 report doubts were thrown on the accuracy of records-of-rights made in modern settlements. Recent inspections have shown that whatever measurement work may be like, record work almost always attains a very high degree of accuracy. When maps are only revised the condition of the original, the difficulties of tracing and the existence of minor encroachments make it hard to obtain unimpeachable results, but it is always possible to demand accuracy in the record and it is generally secured.

Annual records.

15. Compared with the preceding year, there has been an improvement in the proportion of jamabandis attested by the Collector or his assistants, but in at least a third of the districts of the province it cannot be said to be adequate. In the Kaithal, Bhakkar and Sirsa Sub-Divisions the number checked by the Sub-Divisional Officer was large : in Fazilka only two were checked and in Pindigheb only four. Nearly all districts report compliance with the rules in Part F, Standing Order No. 16, for keeping

maps up to date, but in Hoshiarpur and Attock this duty is said to have been neglected and tahsil inspections frequently reveal that it is done in a very slipshod manner. I have found, however, that when attention has been drawn to the matter in an inspection note a real improvement often follows.

Mutations.

16. There has been a decrease of nearly 4,000 in the number of mutation cases instituted in the past year as compared with its predecessor. The completion of settlement operations in the Sialkot, Gujrat and Shahpur districts and in two tahsils of the Jullundur district explains much of the decrease. In the Gujranwala and Lyallpur districts the acquisition of proprietary rights had been more or less completed before the year commenced. The absence of plague has also had its effect. In Ambala, Kangra and Dera Ghazi Khan settlement operations have led to increases. Unfortunately disposals have not kept pace with institutions and the pending file has increased by nearly 8,000 cases. Frequent changes of tahsil officers are blamed for the diminished output in the Sialkot, Mianwali and Jhang districts but in most cases no attempt has been made to explain it and the matter will require attention in the current year. Twenty-two extra Naib Tahsildars were employed on mutation work for a total period of 34 months. The daily average of their outturn is 45 mutations. These officials are sometimes employed on other duties besides mutation work contrary to the instructions in paragraph 243 of the Land Administration Manual. The practice should be stopped. During the year the power of attesting undisputed mutations relating to inheritance was withdrawn from most field kanungos, but several are still so empowered. As the assistance given by them is unimportant and their proper duties are apt to suffer, the question of withdrawing powers from the remainder will be separately referred. The quality of mutation orders is as a rule very fair, thanks to constant inspections of this branch of work at tahsils, but many officers still need to have their attention drawn to the fact that fees can only be realized from the party in whose favour the mutation entry is made and a tendency to remit fees without sufficient reason requires to be checked. Where improvement is badly wanted is in the matter of entering unnecessary mutations for attestation. The evil is rampant during settlements mainly because kanungos when attesting khataunis will not take the trouble to clear up apparent discrepancies but rush into mutation procedure to correct the record where no correction is required. In my tahsil inspections I have only found one instance in which an attesting officer started disciplinary measures against a patwari who made an uncalled for entry and even he forgot to pursue the case. One Deputy Commissioner finds that Revenue Ruling No. 5 of 1912 throws an additional burden on appellate officers because in it "stress is laid on the importance of the record-of-rights being a correct record of titles." He adds "in several cases I have found it necessary to discuss rather intricate questions of Civil Law in order to dispose of the question at issue." As the ruling is a very important one it may be worth while to draw attention to the fact that this attitude was anticipated in it and it was laid down that the enquiry in mutation proceedings should be of a summary nature only. The result should be a *primâ facie* correct record of title.

Note-books.

17. Village and circle note-books and abstract village note-books are generally up to date. It would be well if in all districts the tahsildar were required to write the brief note on the condition of the harvest in the circle note-books with his own hand. Statement No. IV is very frequently incorrectly prepared. It should always be compared with the revenue roll. Remarks are seldom made in abstract village note-books. They are seldom wanted but when the condition of a village is seriously altered for any reason, such as a change in the course of a torrent, the fact should be recorded without fail. At time of settlement the absence of reliable evidence as to the history of a village may prove very embarrassing and the importance of recording serious changes requires to be emphasized.

Partitions.

18. There has been an increase in the number of partition cases instituted and a greater increase in the number decided so that the pending

file has decreased appreciably. So far this is satisfactory but an inspection of partition files in almost any tahsil will find the proceedings tinged with the languor of the orient. The parties to the case and the patwaris and kanungos concerned treat the orders of the Revenue Officer with contempt and do so with impunity. The case is seldom dealt with on the spot and I have found a file nearly two years old relating to a village less than 10 miles from the tahsil. In settlements when a file gets too old an application is obtained from the parties to have the proceedings dropped for the time. The crowning absurdity sometimes occurs after partition is made because occasionally it is not acted on and when settlement comes the record is found hopelessly at variance with the facts. Conversely the most frequent anomaly in our records is the description of holdings as joint which have been privately partitioned for many years. In such cases co-sharers will seldom consent to mutation unless the area in their possession is the exact equivalent of their share and the result is a complicated entry of ownership, tenancy and sub-tenancy. This can hardly be helped but delays in partitions can be cured if the Collector insists on something approaching the rigour of procedure in civil cases.

General. 19. The remarks in recent reports regarding the necessity of inspecting the work of kanungos, Naib Tahsildars and Tahsildars are bearing some fruit and the recruiting of kanungos from those who have served in settlements is improving the quality of revenue work. But so far as I have ascertained on my tours the supervision exercised by Revenue Assistants is still perfunctory, the reason generally given being that they have too much criminal work to do.

D. J. BOYD,

The 2nd December 1916. *Director of Land Records, Punjab.*

63 DLR—300—14-12-16—SGPP Lahore.

QUINQUENNIAL RETURN.

FORM No. I.

TABLE SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD KANUNGO CIRCLES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Number of field kanungos.	Number of patwaris.	Area and revenue (00's omitted). Area in acres. Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.	Average per field kanungo. Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Average per patwari. Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Remarks.
					Rs.							
Hissar ...	18	306	33,188	26,401	10,086	995,116	324,932	55,284	18,052	3,252	1,062	
Rohtak ...	17	335	14,380	11,524	15,663	1,570,465	402,209	92,380	23,659	4,688	1,201	
Gurgaon ...	19	358	14,165	10,681	15,554	1,162,219	450,735	61,169	23,723	3,246	1,259	
Karnal ...	17	344	20,025	11,110	12,930	1,334,315	266,367	78,489	15,669	3,879	774	
Ambala ...	15	358	11,983	7,477	11,473	1,441,933	452,122	96,129	30,141	4,028	1,263	
Simla ...	...	9	535	99	175	51,186	11,475	...	...	5,688	1,275	
Kangra ...	19	316	23,314	5,869	9,535	2,376,788	501,188	125,094	26,378	7,521	1,586	
Hoshiarpur ...	20	461	14,146	7,164	14,216	2,485,231	793,293	124,262	39,665	5,391	1,721	
Jullundur ...	14	402	8,676	6,793	14,773	2,181,216	594,726	155,801	42,480	5,426	1,479	
Ludhiana ...	15	300	8,923	7,288	12,451	1,582,404	344,588	105,494	22,973	5,275	1,149	
Ferozepore ...	16	356	25,955	22,180	13,130	1,592,573	506,097	99,536	31,631	4,474	1,422	
Lahore ...	13	269	16,964	11,562	10,306	1,576,494	378,479	121,269	29,114	5,861	1,407	
Amritsar ...	11	305	9,980	7,513	15,149	1,569,633	481,195	142,694	43,745	5,146	1,577	
Gurdaspur ...	21	438	11,691	8,193	18,130	1,797,844	616,220	85,612	29,344	4,105	1,407	
Sialkot ...	17	403	12,704	9,104	14,798	2,006,448	724,711	118,026	42,630	4,979	1,798	
Gujranwala ...	22	393	24,891	13,910	21,754	2,401,680	809,392	109,167	14,972	6,111	838	
Gujrat ...	11	247	14,105	8,793	8,969	1,203,069	506,150	109,370	46,014	4,871	2,049	
Shahpur ...	16	270	30,782	12,591	20,017	1,422,218	221,949	88,869	13,872	5,267	822	
Jhelum ...	11	207	17,717	7,430	7,547	1,451,541	433,628	131,958	39,421	7,012	2,095	
Rawalpindi ...	12	217	13,119	5,984	6,745	1,249,839	423,712	104,153	35,309	5,759	1,952	
Attock ...	10	202	27,021	10,744	6,730	1,024,517	391,570	102,451	39,157	5,071	1,938	
Mianwali ...	15	167	34,450	6,582	4,193	642,547	233,892	42,836	15,593	3,847	1,401	
Montgomery ...	12	186	12,984	6,690	4,521	834,497	125,636	69,541	10,470	4,486	675	
Lyallpur ...	15	257	21,805	14,492	44,559	1,923,481	160,219	128,232	10,681	7,485	623	
Jhang ...	14	226	21,146	7,812	11,830	1,307,937	194,418	93,424	13,887	5,787	860	
Multan ...	21	338	38,112	11,105	13,482	1,197,685	219,612	57,033	10,458	3,543	650	
Muzaffargarh ...	27	330	35,672	7,492	9,075	1,305,393	383,610	48,348	14,208	3,956	1,162	
Dera Ghazi Khan...	13	170	34,756	10,718	5,298	540,864	243,586	41,605	18,737	3,181	1,432	
Total ...	431	8,170	552,689	277,301	3,53,089	40,229,133	10,715,711	93,339	24,862	4,924	1,312	

FORM No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PATWARIS AND PATWARI CANDIDATES AND PUNISHMENTS AND PROMOTIONS OF PATWARIS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1916.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS.									CANDIDATES.							
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Number.	Number who have passed. The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	Number who have passed. The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number dismissed.	Number reduced, suspended, or fined.	Number promoted to Kanungoships or other appointments.	Number.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	Number who have passed. The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	Number who have passed. The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number who have passed the Patwari Examination.	Remarks.
Ambala.	1	Hissar ...	331	1	101	102	31	138	6	21	...	90	27	1	28	29	47	79	
	2	Rohtak ...	360	3	186	189	52	213	2	43	...	102	28	...	42	42	89	82	
	3	Gurgaon ...	380	3	215	218	57	217	1	53	...	104	27	...	52	52	90	77	
	4	Karnal ...	359	2	173	175	49	176	...	67	1	97	27	...	39	39	78	51	
	5	Ambala ...	383	1	228	229	60	138	2	178	1	151	39	3	60	63	97	44	
	6	Simla ...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	...	13	145	...	2	2	13	4	
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	346	1	174	175	51	277	22	182	1	105	30	1	47	48	84	38	
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	514	16	354	370	72	307	...	84	1	149	29	3	86	89	123	103	
	9	Jullundur ...	418	11	254	265	64	183	4	287	1	124	31	2	60	62	89	77	
	10	Ludhiana ...	307	...	225	225	73	109	3	118	...	58	19	...	37	37	29	57	
	11	Ferozepore ...	423	11	191	202	48	181	1	51	...	123	29	...	40	40	83	99	
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	278	4	136	140	50	81	4	116	1	95	33	...	47	47	35	59	
	13	Amritsar ...	327	5	170	175	54	103	8	102	1	97	30	..	40	40	60	64	
	14	Gurdaspur ...	493	9	231	240	49	192	7	100	...	114	23	2	52	54	72	90	
	15	Sialkot ...	442	5	193	198	45	187	2	128	...	87	20	1	39	40	67	64	
	16	Gujranwala ...	424	7	192	199	47	114	11	134	1	84	20	1	35	36	38	33	
Rawalpindi.	17	Gujrat ...	260	8	95	103	40	92	8	99	1	75	29	...	39	39	49	67	
	18	Shahpur ...	292	4	111	115	39	105	3	33	1	68	23	1	25	26	40	64	
	19	Jhelum ...	221	4	88	92	42	82	6	109	1	66	30	...	29	29	54	43	
	20	Rawalpindi ...	231	...	45	45	20	143	2	56	...	77	33	1	29	30	67	57	
	21	Attock ...	214	3	85	88	41	109	...	54	...	53	25	1	19	20	40	39	
	22	Mianwali ...	189	4	71	75	40	78	4	85	...	54	29	1	7	8	41	37	
Multan.	23	Montgomery ...	199	1	67	68	34	37	5	93	...	53	27	...	16	16	33	48	
	24	Lyallpur ...	263	7	184	191	73	74	5	4	2	78	30	1	32	33	50	52	
	25	Jhang ...	249	5	130	135	54	28	...	56	1	81	33	1	29	30	48	45	
	26	Multan ...	363	10	178	188	52	120	1	185	1	101	28	9	53	62	60	86	
	27	Muzaffargarh ...	348	4	147	151	43	154	6	61	1	58	17	2	32	34	40	58	
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan.	195	2	69	71	36	124	2	94	1	65	33	1	15	16	44	58	
		TOTAL ...	8,818	131	4,293	4,424	50	3,771	115	2,593	17	2,422	27	32	1,031	1,063	1,660	1,675	

FORM No. III.

STATEMENT SHOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF KANUNGOS AND KANUNGO CANDIDATES AND PROMOTIONS OF KANUNGOS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1916.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			KANUNGOS.					KANUNGO CANDIDATES.									
Division.	Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Total number of the Kanungo establishment.	*Number of Kanungo vacancies filled during the year.* Given to Patwaris accepted under paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Given to candidates accepted under paragraph 2 (2) and (3) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Total.	Number of Kanungos promoted to Naib-Tahsildarship or higher appointments during the year.	*Total number of candidates on the list.* Accepted under paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Accepted under paragraph 2 (2) and (3) Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Total.	Percentage of column 11 on column 4.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	*Number who have passed.* The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Number who have passed the Kanungo examination.	Number who have received Director's certificate of efficiency.	REMARKS.
AMBALA.	1	Hissar ...	25	...	...	1*	...	11	2	13	52	6	3	8	13	13	
	2	Rohtak ...	23	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	52	8	4	7	10	10	
	3	Gurgaon ...	27	...	...	...	...	8	5	13	48	10	5	8	12	11	
	4	Karnal ...	24	1	...	3†	1	9	2	11	46	10	3	8	8	8	
	5	Ambala ...	22	...	...	...	...	11	7	18	82	14	7	10	5	5	
	6	Simla ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	150	3	1	1	3	2	
JULLUNDUR.	7	Kangra ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8	Hoshiarpur	30	...	...	1*	...	9	5	14	47	11	11	3	14	14	
	9	Jullundur...	19	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	53	5	5	5	10	10	
	10	Ludhiana...	20	...	...	...	...	10	3	13	65	5	3	9	13	12	
	11	Ferozepore...	27	...	...	3‡	2	12	1	13	48	11	7	6	13	13	
LAHORE.	12	Lahore ...	18	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	50	5	3	6	9	9	
	13	Amritsar ...	20	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	35	4	5	2	7	7	
	14	Gurdaspur...	27	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	52	7	6	8	12	12	
	15	Sialkot ...	26	...	...	3*	...	7	5	12	46	5	5	7	10	10	
	16	Gujranwala	30	...	...	5*	...	3	4	7	23	4	4	3	7	7	
RAWALPINDI.	17	Gujrat ...	16	...	...	...	...	8	5	13	81	6	5	7	12	11	
	18	Shahpur ...	23	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	61	7	5	7	13	13	
	19	Jhelum ...	16	1	...	3†*	...	5	...	5	31	3	3	2	4	4	
	20	Rawalpindi	18	...	...	2*	...	5	1	6	33	6	1	4	6	6	
	21	Attock ...	16	...	...	1*	...	5	4	9	56	8	4	5	5	5	
	22	Mianwali...	20	...	...	...	...	10	5	15	75	10	5	10	15	11	
MULTAN.	23	Montgomery	18	...	...	5*	...	6	2	8	44	4	4	...	8	8	
	24	Lyallpur ...	21	...	...	2*	...	8	2	10	48	5	5	5	9	9	
	25	Jhang ...	19	...	...	1*	1	5	2	7	37	5	1	6	6	6	
	26	Multan ...	28	...	...	...	...	4	8	12	43	7	9	3	11	11	
	27	Muzaffargarh	33	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	42	6	6	8	13	13	
	28	D. G. Khan	19	...	...	1*	1	6	3	9	47	7	3	5	6	6	
		Total ...	616	2	...	31	5	197	94	291	47	182	123	153	254	246	

* Given to Settlement Kanungos.
† Two given to Settlement Kanungos.

FORM

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND RECORD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Mutations.					Partitions.						
Serial No.	District.	Number of villages.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number attested.	Balance unattested at close of year.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number decided.	Area in acres involved in decided cases.	Cultivated area in acres included in column 13.	Number of cases pending at close of year.
1	Hissar ...	1,007	3,486	17,702	21,188	18,493	2,645	158	214	372	247	13,725	8,887	125
2	Rohtak ...	773	2,286	20,751	23,037	20,086	2,951	88	209	297	213	11,611	5,891	84
3	Gurgaon ...	1,466	7,914	39,710	47,624	42,606	5,018	87	171	258	169	7,972	6,698	89
4	Karnal ...	1,442	2,472	17,467	19,939	17,385	2,554	48	189	237	187	18,314	11,208	50
5	Ambala ...	1,798	7,393	48,684	56,077	44,542	11,535	193	351	544	307	7,043	6,475	237
6	Simla ...	25	53	5,307	5,360	5,313	47	5	32	37	24	276	97	13
7	Kangra ...	718	4,370	54,626	58,996	55,174	3,822	259	647	906	727	7,132	2,976	179
8	Hoshiarpur ...	2,179	13,355	47,488	60,843	50,325	10,518	332	755	1,087	701	13,027	8,701	386
9	Jullundur ...	1,315	4,412	62,229	66,641	62,152	4,489	100	446	546	451	3,105	2,523	95
10	Ludhiana ...	900	3,574	23,318	26,892	23,471	3,421	65	200	265	177	2,341	1,926	88
11	Ferozepore ...	1,596	7,831	44,189	52,020	43,658	8,362	172	403	575	406	37,582	27,831	169
12	Lahore ...	1,287	1,163	20,324	21,487	19,433	2,054	15	347	362	250	28,552	21,312	112
13	Amritsar ...	1,079	4,556	26,842	31,400	25,952	5,448	101	231	332	245	8,774	5,719	87
14	Gurdaspur ...	2,363	7,179	32,775	39,954	33,578	6,376	183	263	446	333	7,122	5,724	113
15	Sialkot ...	2,517	4,937	43,951	48,888	40,960	7,923	325	323	648	402	32,458	...	246
16	Gujranwala ...	1,844	3,591	15,436	19,027	16,379	2,648	467	540	1,007	686	72,030	37,520	321
17	Gujrat ...	1,511	8,092	40,460	48,552	37,558	10,994	235	633	868	628	44,645	21,422	240
18	Shahpur ...	1,070	2,430	13,204	15,634	12,305	3,329	313	137	450	339	105,650	75,645	111
19	Jhelum ...	954	4,188	22,762	26,950	22,799	4,151	94	334	428	286	14,060	5,787	142
20	Rawalpindi ...	1,174	3,731	31,666	35,397	32,440	2,957	103	216	319	231	29,572	19,483	88
21	Attock ...	671	1,118	21,914	23,032	21,061	1,971	132	235	367	223	16,880	10,621	144
22	Mianwali ...	441	3,028	18,946	21,974	18,208	3,766	304	362	666	537	22,071	15,885	129
23	Montgomery	1,724	626	3,509	4,135	3,545	590	102	173	275	210	27,732	11,868	65
24	Lyallpur ...	1,296	3,646	23,530	27,176	25,264	1,912	34	95	129	96	4,954	4,790	33
25	Jhang ...	1,018	1,019	9,239	10,258	8,987	1,271	76	297	373	271	4,545	2,183	102
26	Multan ...	1,445	1,340	12,804	14,144	12,567	1,577	203	307	510	329	14,481	6,891	181
27	Muzaffargarh	937	2,077	21,653	23,730	21,472	2,258	111	695	806	671	25,404	10,392	135
28	Dera Ghazi Khan.	840	3,040	34,054	37,094	31,221	5,873	128	467	595	440	31,056	14,285	155
	Total ...	35,390	112,859	774,540	887,399	766,934	120,465	4,433	9,272	13,705	9,786	612,114	352,760	3,919

No. IV.

AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1916.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
DETAILED JAMABANDIS.			NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH CROP INSPECTIONS WERE CHECKED.			DISTRICT KANUNGO'S WORK.			BOUNDARY AND SURVEY MARKS.			
									Total repaired during the year.			
Number of villages for which prepared during the year.	Number of villages in which checked by Collector and his Assistants.	Number of jamabandis and annual papers filed by due dates.	By Collector and his Assistants.	By Tahsildars.	By Naib-Tahsildars.	Number of days spent on tour.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Offices.	Tri-junction pillars.	Square survey marks.	Traverse points.	Trigonometrical survey pillars.
293	50	293	159	285	476	141	162	9	6	...	...	4
189	80	773	249	256	280	181	162	8	...	2	...	...
343	44	1,466	356	437	434	36	...	9	...	...	...	...
346	76	346	65	401	485	172	242	10	1,693	1,635	...	...
...	19	...	105	373	652	121	256	10	12	39	...	1
...	...	620	...	...	167	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
1,131	328	718	163	303	526	259	309	10	861	1,235	1	4
558	31	557	62	466	615	...	...	...	67	...	...	1
...	...	...	40	137	608	30	166	4	1,387	...	...	...
222	50	222	178	243	446	246	797	6	...	...	...	4
407	115	1,587	187	494	564	175	170	10	...	...	...	8
319	48	1,287	102	304	491	134	492	5	35	...	...	...
268	42	267	51	558	620	143	191	6	...	...	...	4
664	105	2,363	273	568	1,043	136	365	8	...	...	...	...
603	35	2,517	131	506	741	112	135	8	5	120	...	6
442	73	1,844	157	607	759	113	146	7	...	...	...	...
450	67	1,960	128	300	506	9	...	...	...	...	...	3
148	92	1,070	279	322	515	146	190	8	...	...	...	...
229	71	229	360	188	221	171	451	6	...	...	...	...
332	66	332	86	192	273	155	298	8	1	...	...	...
159	16	159	111	321	251	101	148	7	...	...	...	4
112	76	112	188	174	569	9	...	6	...	...	...	9
329	42	326	135	491	1,104	98	240	8	38	...	...	...
308	71	1,294	102	321	349	159	444	8	15	...	...	1
262	106	1,018	197	315	490	148	464	6	...	...	...	1
344	123	344	328	281	1,164	166	201	10	5	...	...	1
222	118	6,428	269	412	1,968	205	425	8	...	2	...	15
325	21	1,165	195	413	735	208	193	4	...	2	...	2
9,005	1,965	29,297	4,656	9,668	17,052	3,574	6,647	189	4,152	3,035	1	65

FORM No. V.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1916.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Total number of Patwaris, including Assistant Patwaris.	Salaries.		Stationery and Printing.		Patwari school.	Survey equipment.	Rewards.	Gratuities.	Other charges.	Total.		Remarks.
				Cost.	Annual average per head.	Cost.	Annual average per head.						Cost.	Annual average per head.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ambala.	1	Hissar ...	331	52,891	160	6	...	56	...	...	550	595	54,098	163	
	2	Rohtak ...	360	52,396	146	...	...	340	...	...	...	800	53,536	149	
	3	Gurgaon ...	380	55,739	147	125	0 5 0	...	5	...	540	459	56,868	150	
	4	Karnal ...	359	52,881	147	1,229	3 6 9	...	2	...	450	685	55,247	154	
	5	Ambala ...	388	51,360	134	1,971	5 0 0	...	28	...	755	1,156	55,270	144	
	6	Simla ...	9	1,480	164	61	7 0 0	...	...	24	...	52	1,617	180	
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	346	51,753	144	2,694	8 0 0	105	117	111	1,550	5,914	62,244	179	
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	514	77,892	151	149	2 3 9	...	3	...	350	818	79,212	154	
	9	Jullundur ...	418	55,298	132	1,379	3 0 0	...	...	1,157	870	753	59,457	142	
	10	Ludhiana ...	307	46,550	152	23	0 1 2	...	2	...	570	458	47,603	155	
	11	Ferozepore ...	423	63,546	150	225	0 9 0	276	...	...	150	3,754	67,951	161	
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	278	41,203	148	407	1 7 5	...	...	785	150	401	42,946	154	
	13	Amritsar ...	327	49,622	152	110	0 5 0	391	...	2	630	541	51,296	157	
	14	Gurdaspur ...	493	73,910	150	288	0 9 4	...	1,797	...	895	1,040	77,930	158	
	15	Sialkot ...	442	67,055	152	37	0 1 5	...	11	206	270	374	67,953	154	
	16	Gujranwala ...	424	60,617	143	25	0 1 0	...	...	...	1,210	479	62,331	147	
	17	Gujrat ...	260	35,138	135	47	0 3 0	...	...	390	390	1,596	37,561	144	
Rawalpindi.	18	Shahpur ...	292	42,750	146	1,164	4 0 0	228	...	...	250	957	45,349	155	
	19	Jhelum ...	221	31,077	141	1,211	6 0 0	...	...	...	830	556	33,674	152	
	20	Rawalpindi ...	231	32,247	140	845	4 0 0	104	41	...	1,890	2,652	37,779	164	
	21	Attock ...	214	29,413	137	892	4 0 0	...	14	...	1,140	443	31,902	149	
	22	Mianwali ...	189	27,750	147	2,147	11 0 0	...	307	...	1,044	897	32,145	170	
Multan.	23	Montgomery ...	199	25,728	129	47	0 4 0	223	51	5	220	816	27,090	136	
	24	Lyallpur ...	263	36,547	139	1,563	6 0 0	...	...	...	75	543	38,728	147	
	25	Jhang ...	249	35,540	143	984	4 0 0	...	...	...	150	407	37,081	149	
	26	Multan ...	363	54,670	151	1,740	5 0 0	25	1	...	1,000	923	58,359	161	
	27	Muzaffargarh	348	52,455	151	1,473	4 0 0	59	12	...	120	355	54,474	157	
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan.	195	27,164	139	1,301	7 0 0	...	90	...	750	371	29,676	152	
		Total ...	8,818	12,84,672	146	22,143	3 0 0	1,807	2,481	2,680	16,799	28,795	13,59,377	154	

63 DLR—300—14-12-16—SGPP Lahore.

REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1917.

Lahore :
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1918.

Price : Re. 0-8-0 or 9d.

Punjab Land Record Department
Report for 1916-17.

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REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1917.

Lahore :
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1917.

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No. 4377 (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.).

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,
Revenue Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 26th February 1918.

Revenue & Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the annual report on the Department of Land Records for the year 1916-17 which was submitted with your letter No. 491-54-E., dated 21st January 1918.

2. The decrease in the number of patwari candidates accepted during the year need not cause anxiety: if it is not purely fortuitous, it is probably due to the general demand for labour and rise in wages, which have recently made recruitment for other Government Departments difficult. It is satisfactory that 69 per cent. of these new candidates belong to agricultural tribes: the percentage has been practically unaltered for the last three years, and as facilities for education in rural areas improve there is every prospect of its rising in the near future. The Lieutenant-Governor notices, however, that the percentage was less than 50 per cent. in four districts, and hopes that more care will be taken in future to see that this minimum is duly observed.

3. The work of patwaris is reported to have been good in spite of the fact that in many districts the patwaris as well as the supervising officers have had to give much time to work arising in connection with the war. The experiment made in the Lyallpur district and Lower Jhelum Colony of partially amalgamating the work of revenue and canal patwaris has not reached a conclusive stage, and the Financial Commissioner's final opinion will be awaited with interest. His Honour agrees with Mr. Fagan that it is not necessary at present to consider the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot, that patwaris' shares of mutation fees should be pooled, but the Financial Commissioner has undertaken to examine the suggestion in connection with the revision of patwaris' pay, a measure which, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs, cannot long be deferred. Indeed there is no reason why the proposals should not be worked up now so that they may be sanctioned and introduced when the present financial restrictions are removed.

4. His Honour is glad to learn that the complicated rules regarding the appointment of kanungos are undergoing revision, and will give his sympathetic consideration to the proposals shortly to be submitted for improving their status and prospects, which have been adversely affected in recent years by the reduction in the number of settlements. Meanwhile he thinks

more might be done towards promoting kanungos to appointments on district or provincial establishments for which they are qualified by training and experience.

5. It is a matter for satisfaction that in spite of local exceptions the efficiency of the record agency is again reported to be generally improving. The increase in the pending file of mutations and partitions, however, indicates that special efforts will be necessary to make up arrears when conditions are again normal. His Honour is glad to see that the rules regarding the preparation of "tatimma shajras" are generally followed, as their accuracy should mean a great saving of time when the field map as a whole comes to be revised at Settlement. In last year's review he had occasion to emphasise the importance of keeping records up to date between Settlements, and he therefore records his appreciation of the efforts of those Revenue Officers who in spite of the extra burden thrown on them by recruiting and other work connected with the war have managed to find time for this important branch of district administration.

The Director's remarks on mutation work are interesting, and his doubts regarding the necessity of the present elaborate procedure must be shared by many hard-worked Revenue Officers. His Honour would be glad to receive any suggestions that he is prepared to make in this connection.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor takes the opportunity of thanking Mr. Boyd for his energetic and successful administration of the department. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh has entered on his duties with zeal and has written an interesting and suggestive report.

I have, etc,

H. D. CRAIK,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2817 CS—319—26-2-1918—SGPP Lahore.

No. 491—54-E.-4.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE :
Dated Lahore, 21st January 1918.

FROM

V. CONNOLLY, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,
Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,
Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward a copy of the departmental report of the Director of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1917, with the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

Patwaris.

2. The number of new candidates accepted during the year decreased from 800 to 637, and the proportion of candidates to the total number of patwaris from 27 per cent. to 26 per cent. The decrease may be to some extent due to the general rises in wages and to recruitment for the army. It does not appear to have caused any inconvenience in any district, and indeed the number of new candidates does not fall far short of the number, 655, selected in the year 1915-16. Sixty-nine per cent. of these new candidates belong to agricultural tribes. In four districts, Hissar, Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Lahore, more than half of the new candidates belong to non-agricultural tribes. In three of these districts, however, more than half the total number of candidates on the district register are of the agricultural class. In the fourth, Lahore, there are only 40 of this class out of 95 candidates, but this is an improvement on last year when the agriculturist candidates numbered only 35 out of 95. Forty-seven per cent. of the new candidates have passed the Middle School or higher examination and 57 per cent. of the total number of candidates belonging to agricultural tribes now possess this qualification. Sixty-nine of the new candidates belonging to non-agricultural tribes have not passed the Middle School examination, and the Financial Commissioner will ascertain whether in the nine districts, the reports from which are silent on the point, the rule that such candidates cannot be accepted unless they are the sons or grandsons of patwaris has been observed. Five hundred and three candidates passed the Patwari examination during the year and 70 per cent. of the total number of candidates have now passed the examination. Three hundred and forty-six candidates obtained permanent posts during the year and 67 per cent. of these belonged to agricultural tribes, but the rule requiring that half the appointments should go to such candidates was not observed in some districts, and the Financial Commissioner will ask the Director of Land Records to ascertain and inform him of the reasons for the non-observance of the rule in Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Lahore. Mr. Fagan is glad to observe that the Commissioner of Multan has taken measures to make good the deficiency in the proportion of patwaris belonging to agricultural tribes in some of the districts of his division.

The same.

3. The Collectors of most districts are satisfied with the general conduct and efficiency of their patwaris. Even in some districts where extra work entailed by the war made it impossible for revenue officers to exercise close supervision

over the patwaris, it is reported that there was no resulting falling off in the standard of their conduct and efficiency. There was a decrease in the number of dismissals during the year from 115 to 111 and in other punishments from 2,593 to 2,336, while good work was rewarded by the promotion of patwaris to superior posts in 36 cases as against 17 last year. The Financial Commissioner regrets to observe that the proportion of patwaris selected as candidates for kanungos' posts has fallen below the prescribed limit in no less than 6 districts. The matter requires the attention of the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The patwaris of Dera Ghazi Khan, Montgomery and Mianwali are reported to be inefficient. Settlement operations now in progress in Dera Ghazi Khan and shortly to begin in Montgomery will no doubt soon weed out inefficient men in the two former districts. If, as appears to be the case, extension of cultivated area is the reason why some of the Mianwali patwaris are unable to cope with their work, the adequacy of the numbers of the existing staff should be examined. Mr. Fagan is not at present disposed to agree with the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot that inquiry should be instituted whether it is necessary to allow to patwaris a share of mutation fees and whether it would not be better that Government should take the total income from those fees and devote the one-fifth share that now accrues to patwaris to granting to every patwari an equal monthly mutation allowance. The patwaris' share of mutation fees for the year 1916-17 amounted to Rs. 1,62,963 or Rs. 13,581 per mensem. Divided amongst 8,824 patwaris, this would enable a mutation allowance of approximately Re. 1-8 to be given to each patwari. Mr. Fagan is disposed to think that the present system by which a patwari's income from mutation fees is proportionate to the amount of his mutation work, even though it sometimes entails treasury inconvenience, has advantages over this suggested system. The question will, however, be considered when the revision of patwaris' pay, a very necessary measure, comes up for consideration on the return of normal financial conditions. The Financial Commissioners have agreed during the year that patwaris may act as secretaries of agricultural banks on certain conditions where no other suitable persons are available. They hope soon to be able to report to Government on the question of the complete or partial amalgamation of the duties of the revenue and canal patwaris. The provision of Government patwarkhanas in circles where none at present exist is engaging the attention of the Financial Commissioner and enquiry is being made as to the possibility of renting houses in such circles.

Kanungos.

4. The complicated and confusing nature of the existing rules relating to the appointments of kanungos referred to in paragraph 9 of the report will, the Financial Commissioner hopes, be remedied by a re-draft of Standing Order No. 19 which is under preparation and will shortly be issued. The number of kanungos promoted to higher posts was again small in the year under report. The question of improving the pay of kanungos has been considered by the Financial Commissioner, but he is aware that nothing material can be attempted until financial conditions improve. He is, however, about to submit to Government proposals for certain minor alterations in their emoluments. The work of kanungos is described as satisfactory in all districts except a few. The Director of Land Records thinks that their work is not fully supervised and the Financial Commissioner fully agrees with him. The matter is one which demands constant and unremitting attention on the part of Deputy Commissioners operating through the agency of their Revenue Assistants. The experiment of confining the District Kanungos' tours to tahsil inspections, which was under trial in four districts did not prove a success and during the year under report was abandoned with the approval of Government. In recommending the abandonment of the experiment to Government, Mr. Fagan stated in his letter No. 81-235-B—1, dated 1st May 1917, that when the present system of land records was initiated some 30 years ago it was contemplated that the Sadr Kanungo would be a highly important agent in the work of inspection and supervision and that it did not appear to him that anything had been established which would show that he cannot

and should not be so; that it was possible that as an inspecting officer he had been misused in the past, his inspections being confined too closely to detailed checking of the work of individual patwaris in place of checking and testing the control and supervision exercised over patwaris by field kanungos, and that this was a matter for the careful attention of Deputy Commissioners and Revenue Assistants and of Commissioners also. A copy of this letter has been sent to all Commissioners for information and guidance, and a revised draft of paragraph 54 of Standing Order No. 19 shortly to issue, will make clear the nature and importance of the Sadr Kanungo's duties in this particular.

Records.

5. The Director of Land Records considers that there is not much reason to be dissatisfied with the state of our land records, that the efficiency of our record agency is steadily improving and that the only weak point, a sufficiently serious one however, is that supervising officers have not much time to spare for checking land record work. Mr. Fagan fully agrees with the Director But the heavy demands entailed by multifarious duties in connection with the war at present render adequate supervision on the part of revenue officers a matter of great difficulty. It will be most desirable, however, when normal conditions are restored that this part of their duties shall be discharged with some adequate recognition of its intrinsic importance. In the circumstances it is satisfactory that 22 per cent. of the jamabandis prepared during the year were checked by Collectors and their assistants. It is no doubt true as pointed out by the Director that it is not possible to base any definite opinion about the adequacy of the check merely upon these figures, but the Financial Commissioner is willing to believe that the attestation work of Collectors and their assistants was carefully done. In spite of war duties such attestation seems to have been deficient in Hissar and Sialkot. All the jamabandis were attested by Tahsildars or Naib Tahsildars, but the fact that 7 or 9 jamabandis were in some cases checked by these officials in a single day gives ground for grave doubt as to the adequacy of their attestations. The procedure regarding the preparation of *tatimma shajras* and their incorporation in the tahsil and girdawari copies of the maps in the period between settlements is reported to be generally understood and followed, but here again proper checking by supervising officers is lacking and as pointed out by the Director this is a matter which calls for special attention on the part of district officers. There was an increase of 14,511 in the pending file of mutations and the number remaining unattested at the end of the year was 134,976. 706,243 were attested during the year which was a considerable falling off as compared with the last year when 766,934 were attested The decrease is probably another indication of the pressure of war duties. The power of attesting mutations was, however, withdrawn during the year from all kanungos. The arrears of mutations pending in the Hoshiarpur and Jullundur districts are heavy, especially when compared with the number attested during the year. The quality of mutation work is reported to be fairly good, but, as pointed out by the Director, numbers of mutations are still entered up which are either unnecessary or due to mistakes in the entering of previous mutations.

Partitions.

6. The number of partition cases pending at the close of the year was 4,144 against 8,665 disposals. The total increase in the pending file is 112 and this is no doubt due to the interference with ordinary work entailed by the demands of the war. The Financial Commissioner is disposed to agree with the Director that it is inadvisable that Tahsildars and selected Naib Tahsildars should be empowered to decide partition cases involving not more than a specified area of a specified value, but the suggestion will be further considered. With regard to the Director's remarks about the non-observance of paragraph 8 of Standing Order No. 27 he trusts that Collectors will see that the procedure therein prescribed is followed by their Revenue Assistants.

General.

7. With reference to the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks in paragraph 5 of his review of last year's report the Financial Commissioner in consultation with the Director of Land Records is at present examining the circumstances of certain

selected districts in the Punjab with a view to the improvement of the supervision of record work and will shortly submit his suggestions for the orders of Government.

Except for five weeks in the hot weather the post of Director throughout the year was held by Mr. Boyd. His administration of the department was eminently successful and characterized by sound judgment and close and careful grasp of detail. The Financial Commissioner desires to acknowledge the valuable assistance which he has received from him. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh has written an interesting report which contains much suggestive material.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

V. CONNOLLY,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

305 FC—221—31-1-18—SGPP Lahore

No. 287.

FROM

K. B. SHEIKH RAHIM BAKHSH, M. A.,
Director of Land Records, Punjab,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO FINANCIAL
COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 15th December 1917.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for favour of review and transmission to the Local Government, 7 advance copies of the report on the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1917.

I have, etc.,
RAHIM BAKHSH,
Director of Land Records, Punjab.

Annual Report

ON THE

Department of Land Records, Punjab,

For the year ending 30th September 1917.

Tours and inspections.

1. The post of Director of Land Records was held by Mr. Boyd throughout the year, except from 24th June to 29th July 1917, when he was deputed for military training, and Khan Sahib Khwaja Rahim Bakhsh was in charge of the current duties of the post. I took over charge on the 14th October 1917, after the close of the year under report. The Personal Assistants were Khan Sahib Khwaja Rahim Bakhsh and Lala Har Narain throughout the year. Mr. Boyd spent 177 days on tour, and inspected 6 head-quarter and 14 tahsil offices, and checked the survey and record work of the settlements in progress. While acting as Director of Land Records, Khan Sahib Khwaja Rahim Bakhsh spent 16 days on tour and inspected 2 tahsil offices. The Personal Assistants spent 446 days on tour and inspected 4 head-quarter offices and 42 tahsils.

Naib-Tahsildars' Examination.

2. The Naib-Tahsildars' Examination was held in August 1917. Forty-eight candidates, of whom 23 belonged to Native States and 8 to the North-West Frontier Province, appeared in the examination. Twenty candidates passed and completed their examination, 22 passed in one or more subjects, and the remaining failed altogether.

Patwari candidates—Form II.

3. As compared with the preceding year the number of new candidates decreased from 800 to 637, the total number of candidates from 2,422 to 2,333, and their proportion to the total number of patwaris from 27 to 26 per cent. The decrease, however, does not appear to have caused any inconvenience in any district. There comes, in fact, a complaint from Hoshiarpur that candidates have to wait unduly long for appointments, and seek other employment tired of this wait. One candidate, it is stated, has been waiting since 1909, three since 1910, six since 1911, and twelve since 1912. The causes of the decrease in the number of new candidates appear to be, that in some districts it was not considered necessary to enlist a larger number of candidates, that in the districts under settlement sufficient room had to be kept in the list for deserving settlement patwaris, and that in the districts where patwari schools were opened the enlistment of candidates was deferred with a view to enlisting only those who passed in the examination. Some of the decrease may have been also due to the general rise in wages and recruitment for the army due to the war.

Of the new candidates 69 per cent. belong to agricultural tribes, as against 70 per cent. last year. Under paragraph 5 of Standing Order No. 15 at least half of patwari candidates must be taken from agricultural tribes, unless, in view of the backwardness of education among agricultural population, the Commissioner sanctions the relaxation of the rule in any district. In the districts of Hissar, Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Lahore more than half of the new candidates belong to non-agricultural tribes, and the reports do not show whether any relaxation of the rule has been sanctioned. In Ferozepore 13 candidates were enlisted during the year, and all of them, except one, were non-agriculturists. Of the total number of new candidates 47 per cent. have passed the middle school or higher examination, as against 48 per cent. last year. Of the candidates belonging to agricultural tribes 57 per cent. possess this qualification, and of those belonging to non-agricultural tribes 69 per cent. Sixty-nine of the new candidates belonging to non-agricultural tribes have not passed the middle

school examination. Such candidates cannot be accepted, under the rules, unless they are sons or grandsons of patwaris. In the reports of some of the districts, it is expressly stated, that they fulfil this condition. In the Sialkot report they are described as sons and relatives of patwaris; and it is not clear whether the latter term is intended to include any relatives besides grandsons. In Attock district a single primary passed non-agriculturist was accepted on a special recommendation of the Sub-Divisional Officer. In the Jullundur and Amritsar districts, one candidate, in each case, was accepted in view of his settlement experience. The reports of the other districts, where primary passed non-agriculturists were accepted as candidates, namely, Karnal, Ferozepore, Lahore, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan, do not explain whether or not the rule was observed; and in the latter case, what were the reasons for its non-observance Some district reports refer to the difficulty of obtaining middle passed candidates owing to the superior prospects offered by the educational line.

The percentage of the candidates who have passed the patwari examination has increased from 69 to 70. Patwari schools were opened during the year in Karnal, Ambala, Gujranwala, Jhang, Muzaffargarh, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan. Six hundred and seventy-eight candidates appeared in the examinations and 503 passed in all the subjects.

Patwaris and assistant patwaris.

4. The total number of candidates appointed as patwaris or assistant patwaris was 346; and of this 67 per cent. were members of agricultural tribes as compared with 68 per cent. in the preceding year. The rule requiring that half of the appointments should go to candidates belonging to agricultural tribes was not observed in the districts of Hissar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Lahore. In Hissar, it is stated, that there are still some vacancies and the necessary adjustment will be made in filling them up. The reports of the other districts give no explanation. The rule was disregarded in the Jullundur district in the preceding year also. In Gurgaon, a candidate who has not passed the patwari examination was appointed as assistant patwari, and no explanation has been given in the report. The Commissioner of Multan has ordered as regards some of the districts of his division, where the number of patwaris belonging to agricultural tribes is low, that three out of every four vacancies should go to agriculturists until the deficiency in their proportion is made good.

The total number of patwaris has increased from 8,818 to 8,824, owing to the addition of seven posts in Lahore, and the reduction of one post in Gurgaon. The percentage of patwaris who have passed the middle school or higher examination, is 51, as against 50 last year; and the percentage of those belonging to agricultural tribes 44 as against 43.

There has been no change in the rate of pay of patwaris, but the fact that their pay is inadequate has been already recognised; and it was stated in the Government review of last year's report that the scale of pay should be revised as soon as the normal financial conditions are restored. The question of the pay of patwaris is immediately connected with the question of their income from copying and mutation fees; and the following remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot with respect to the latter, which call attention to a new aspect of the matter, may be quoted here:—

> I am strongly of opinion that enquiry should be instituted whether it is any longer necessary to allow to patwaris a share of mutation fees. The only argument that I have heard in its favour is that it is an inducement to patwaris to enter up mutations speedily. As a matter of fact there are now other means of securing this result. A serious objection to this system is the inequality of its effect for it increases the fatness of fat circles and the leanness of the lean ones. It also makes complications and necessitates unsatisfactory revenue deposits or when the Accountant-General is strenuous, still more unsatisfactory private deposits, with the tahsil treasurer. Calculations which I made at Pasrur showed that the extra income to Government would permit of an all-round increase of Rs. 2 a month to the patwaris of that tahsil. Such an increase would actually add to the attraction of the service as it would be assured to all. Such an increase however would not absolve Government from the duty of increasing the pay of patwaris—a duty which is each year becoming more pressing.

There exist, no doubt, great differences between different circles as regards income from mutation fees, and some inconvenience is also caused by putting the patwaris' share of the fee in revenue deposit. Private deposits with the treasurer are also perhaps unavoidable ; for it is not in every case in which the patwaris' share of the fee is recovered from the lambardar that it can be put in revenue deposit under paragraph 20 of Standing Order 23. It must, however, be considered, on the other hand, that delays in the entry of mutations cannot be prevented even in the presence of the inducement of mutation fee, and that every mutation entails an extra work on the patwari especially when a *titimma shajra* has also to be prepared. Moreover opportunities for illicit gain also increase along with an increase in mutation work, and it is doubtful whether the abolition of the patwari's share of the fee will, to any considerable extent, reduce the fatness of fat circles. There is, however, much to be said in favour of the suggestion, and I think it might be considered when the question of the revision of patwaris' pay comes up for consideration.

Conduct of patwaris.

5. The conduct and efficiency of patwaris have been generally reported to be satisfactory. Some district reports state that though owing to the extra work entailed by the war it has not been possible to exercise a close supervision over them, there has been no falling off in the standard of their conduct and efficiency. In some districts, patwaris were employed in work connected with the war, and no complaints were caused by these special activities on their part. In Hissar, they assisted in connection with the war loan, and in Rohtak in connection with recruitment ; and in the Khushab tahsil of the Shahpur district, they were employed in preparing lists of men fit for military duty. In some districts, however, unfavourable opinion is entertained about their conduct and work. In Amritsar, it is stated, that their ability is about the average ; but the complaints against their conduct have been numerous. In Hoshiarpur, it is said, that they have had too much power in their hands, and discipline has not been sufficiently maintained. The Deputy Commissioner of Attock is of opinion that the standard of efficiency of the patwaris in his district is not rising, but rather going down, and that most of them are not possessed of sufficient education and experience. He also thinks that the patwaris are considered dishonest, as a body, and the reason is their being entrusted with powers above their pay and position. In Mianwali, it is stated, that the average patwari is a very inefficient worker and that about half of the patwaris of the district are unable to cope with their work. This, however, it is explained, is due not merely to their inefficiency, but also to a large increase in the cultivated area. According to the Montgomery report a large proportion of the patwaris will have to be removed when the settlement operations commence. In Dera Ghazi Khan, it is stated, that many of the district patwaris at first revolted against the very idea of the hard work required of them during settlement, and many were found to be incapable of doing it.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been a slight decrease in the number of dismissals, *viz.* from 115 to 111 as compared with last year. In Kangra one patwari was dismissed for acting as a medium for passing bribes to a Naib Tahsildar who was dismissed by the Commissioner last year. In Attock one patwari was dismissed for trying to implicate some men in a murder case by entering a false report in his diary. Fifteen patwaris, namely four in Amritsar, one in Gurdaspur, seven in Gujranwala, one in Rawalpindi and two in Mianwali were dismissed for tampering with the entries of their papers. The remaining dismissals were due to absence without leave, inefficiency, misconduct or gross negligence. The total number of other punishments decreased from 2,593 to 2,331, as compared with last year. In Shahpur it is stated that the procedure of fining patwaris for neglect has been wholly abandoned, and the punishment, where inflicted, takes the form of reduction.

Prospects of patwaris.

6. Eight posts of kanungos and 28 other superior posts fell to the share of patwaris, and there has been thus a considerable improvement as compared with last year, when patwaris were given only 2 posts of kanungo and 15 other superior posts. Two of the eight patwaris promoted to the post of kanungo were really appointed settlement kanungos in the Dera Ghazi Khan district. Of the remaining six patwaris, who were appointed kanungos on the district staff, one belongs to Hissar, one to Kangra and four to Karnal. The circular requiring that all vacancies on the district establishment should be filled by settlement kanungos was withdrawn on 17th September last; and the appointments in question were probably made after this date. The reason for making them appears to be that the settlement kanungos, whose names were on the supplementary lists of these districts, had been all previously provided for. Such appointments, however, defeat the object of the rules regarding the amalgamation of the district and the settlement staff; and it is therefore necessary to ensure that a sufficient number of names is entered in the supplementary lists of all districts.

In addition to the patwaris who were permanently promoted about twelve were given the chance of officiating in higher appointments. In three of the districts, however, namely Hoshiarpur, Sialkot and Gujranwala, as far as I can gather from their reports, patwaris could be given no promotion whether permanent or officiating In Gurdaspur, the Deputy Commissioner is arranging to select capable patwaris in each tahsil to take up tahsil appointments on probation with a view to their confirmation if their work proves satisfactory.

The posts for which patwaris were selected were (1) Muharrir Judicial, (2) Wasil Baqi Nawis, (3) Siah Nawis, (4) Sub-Inspector of Co-operative Societies, (5) Canal Muharrir, (6) Muharrir Rodkohi, (7) Itlak Nawis, (8) Muharrir Jagir, and (9) Muharrir Taqawi. Some of these posts seem to be peculiar to some of the districts, and it is not clear what is meant by Itlak Nawis, which is the designation of some post in Lahore; but on going through the list one cannot help thinking that some of the posts are such that patwaris alone possess the necessary qualifications for them, and it will be no injustice to ordinary district candidates if these posts are reserved for them.

All the reduced settlement kanungo candidates have been now provided for, and the block in the promotion of patwaris has been thus removed; and it has been also found possible to select some of the latter as settlement kanungos after the close of the year.

Cost of patwari establishment.

7. The total cost of the patwari establishment amounts to Rs. 12,80,427 or Rs. 78,950 less than last year. The decrease is mostly due to the fact that a considerable sum had to be paid last year on account of grain compensation allowance, and no such payment had to be made this year. The variations under heads "stationery and printing," "gratuity," and "other charges" are unimportant, and call for no remarks.

The experiment of making over a part of the duties of revenue to canal patwaris and reducing the staff of the former, which is being tried in the Lyallpur district and the Jhelum Colony, was continued during the year. My Personal Assistant, Khan Sahib Khwaja Rahim Bakhsh, recently checked the girdawari work of canal patwaris in the Jhelum Colony, and found it to be satisfactory. He was, however, told that the work of canal patwaris had increased to such an extent that it will be necessary to increase their number, that the relief afforded to revenue patwaris is not sufficient to justify the present size of their circles, and that they find it difficult to prepare their jamabandis from the khasras written up by canal patwaris.

Patwarkhanas.

8. Much damage was done to patwarkhanas by the heavy rains of the year, and in the Kangra district where, owing to the peculiar local conditions, a patwarkhana must be provided in almost every patwari circle, a considerable damage was

also done by the earthquake of 10th May last. Expensive repairs will thus be necessary in many of the districts ; but the extent of these has not yet been fully ascertained. The difficulty in regard to patwarkhanas arises from the fact that they do not exist in many places where they are badly wanted, and it is difficult to keep them in a proper condition of repairs where they exist. The Deputy Commissioner of Karnal states that the present system is unsatisfactory and that we must either revert to the old system, under which the villagers were responsible for the upkeep of patwarkhanas, or provide accommodation for patwaris at Government expense. In Hoshiarpur, patwarkhanas are required in several patwari circles, especially in Bet and hill villages, where the thatched roofs of houses render it unsafe to keep records in them. It is stated here that villagers do not generally like the patwari to live among them, and are unwilling to provide him with house accommodation. In the Kangra district, patwarkhanas are wanted for the 22 new patwari circles created in the Dehra and Hamirpur tahsils. The Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot thinks that the number of patwarkhanas should be increased in his district, as opportunity arises, and the District Board made responsible for their maintenance, a responsibility which in his opinion, it will undertake free of charge, the number of patwarkhanas in the district being very limited. In Rawalpindi zamindars have no houses to lend or rent out in some circles. In Lyallpur, it is said that a difficulty is always felt in providing patwaris with house accommodation, but its solution must wait till the question of the reduction of revenue patwaris is definitely settled. The rule requiring patwaris to live with their families within their circles is being strictly enforced ; and where no house accommodation is available in their own circles, they are permitted to live in the adjoining circles The question of providing house accommodation for patwaris in circles, where no patwarkhanas exist, is engaging the attention of Government, and an enquiry is being made as to the possibility of renting, on permanent or very long leases, houses in such circles.

Kanungo candidates.

9. Sixteen new candidates for the post of kanungo were accepted during the year, and 10 of these belonged to agricultural tribes. Eight of the 16 candidates were patwaris. Of the total number of candidates 61 per cent. are members of agricultural tribes against 63 per cent. last year ; while the proportion of patwaris has remained 67 per cent. as before. Ambala, Simla, Gujrat and Mianwali are the only districts where the total number of candidates exceeds 50 per cent. of the kanungo posts. In several other districts, on the other hand, the number of candidates appears to be insufficient as compared with the number of posts. The proportion of patwari candidates has fallen below the prescribed limit in Ambala, Kangra, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Jhelum and Multan. In Kangra, where, as reported last year, the Deputy Commissioner had struck off the names of all candidates in view of there being no prospects for them, a new register has been opened in which names have been entered in consultation with the Settlement Officer and Assistant Commissioner, Kulu. The Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery remarks that the rules regarding candidates continue to be extremely complicated, and unsatisfactory, from the point of view of the District Officer, that he has no name on the supplementary list as no body of the district is on the settlement cadre, and that he has an old list of district candidates, but as all appointments are in the hand of the Director of Land Records, he sees no use in keeping it. These remarks, as remarked by the Commissioner, show that the Deputy Commissioner has not grasped the situation ; but it must be admitted that the rules are confusing, and it is, principally in view of this, that Standing Order No. 19 is being revised. No vacancy occurred in the Montgomery district in the year under report ; and none of the candidates of the district was thus deprived of a chance of promotion.

Kanungos.

10. Owing to the rules regarding the amalgamation of district and settlement kanungos, the present columns 5 to 7 of Form No. 3 have become unsuitable ; and it is necessary to revise them. The figures in these columns show that there were

28 vacancies in the kanungo staff which were filled up by the appointment of 8 patwaris and 20 settlement kanungos. As already stated, two of the patwari candidates, who belonged to Dera Ghazi Khan, were really appointed settlement kanungos, and the only patwaris who were given district appointments were those referred to in paragraph 6. The strength of the kanungo establishment has increased by four owing to the addition of one post in Kangra and three in Gujrat. The number of kanungos who were permanently promoted to higher posts is five as last year. Chances of officiating in higher posts were also given to several kanungos. The posts to which they were appointed are those of (1) Naib Tahsildar, (2) District kanungo, (3) Sadar wasil baki nawis, (4) Assistant Sadar wasil baki nawis, (5) Reader to the Revenue Assistant and (6) Inspector of Co-operative Societies. No muharrir on the district establishment, unless he has been a patwari or kanungo, can efficiently perform the work of Sadar wasil baqi nawis or his assistant, and the posts may be, without any injustice to other candidates, reserved for kanungos. Moreover, the revenue work of the Revenue Assistant being more important than his criminal work his Reader should also be an official who can help him in the former work.

The same.

11. The work of kanungos is described as satisfactory in all district reports except a few. In Rohtak, it is stated, that the efficiency of kanungos leaves much to be desired and their supervision of patwaris has been generally slack. In Hoshiarpur, their supervision of patwaris is said to have been insufficient owing to the absence of proper attention and support from their superior revenue officers. In Shahpur, it is stated, that the work of kanungos has, on the whole, improved, but there is still room for improvement. In Dera Ghazi Khan the kanungo staff is described to be much below the average. One of the kanungos here had to be dismissed for sheer incompetence, and another because he left his post without permission realizing his inability to perform his duties satisfactorily. In Sialkot the recruitment through the supplementary list is said to have provided the district with good and efficient men. The other reports are silent as to the effect of this system of recruitment. Only the reports of five districts, namely, Hissar, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Shahpur and Gurdaspur, show that the instructions regarding the special annual test of each field kanungo's work were more or less complied with; and even these reports do not mention what general defects were revealed by the test. I think the kanungo, upon whose efficiency the accuracy of our record chiefly depends, is not sufficiently supervised; and his duties being very heavy he cannot, in the absence of proper supervision, resist the temptation of doing his work in a slip-shod manner. Revenue Assistants, Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars have not much time to spare for the supervision of revenue record work, and are sometimes apt to forget its importance in the press of their other work. Moreover, there is a natural anxiety on their part to show a large outturn; and it is not possible to check the girdawari or attest the jamabandi of many villages, if the object be to test the thoroughness of the kanungo's check. It is necessary, therefore, to make them realize that their work will be judged not so much by their own outturn as by the efficiency of their supervision.

District kanungos.

12. The orders confining the touring of the District kanungo to tahsil inspection in four of the districts, namely Gurgaon, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Mianwali were cancelled during the year; but as this was done towards the close of the year, much touring could not be done in these districts. In six other districts, namely, Simla, Gujrat, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Attock and Dera Ghazi Khan the District kanungo's touring has been insufficient. In Simla the District kanungo was twice deputed for other work, and his office was, for a considerable time, left single-handed. In Gujrat, Shahpur and Attock the changes in the tenure of the post were probably responsible for short touring. In Rawalpindi the District kanungo has been already warned by the Deputy Commissioner. In Dera Ghazi Khan, the district kanungo was employed, during a

greater part of the year in collecting statistics for the settlement. With a few exceptions, District kanungos inspected all the tahsils twice, and the papers of 6,373 villages were also checked by them. Their work is generally described to be satisfactory. Much of their time is, however, generally devoted to detecting petty mistakes of patwaris, and not to testing the work of kanungos, and the inspections of some of them cover the same ground as is usually covered by those of Revenue Assistants and Tahsildars. To remedy this defect, paragraph 54 of Standing Order No. 19 is being revised so as to make it clear that the District kanungo's duty is to check the work of field kanungos, and not to do the work of an extra field kanungo.

Records-of-rights.

13. The records-of-rights are reported to be generally in good condition. In Hoshiarpur the roof of the new record office building leaked during the exceptionally heavy rains of the year, but the damage done was slight. In Kangra the 1868 records of the Dehra and Hamirpur tahsils, which were received back from patwaris after the close of the settlement operations in a deplorable condition, have been now repaired. Many of the mapping sheets of the recent settlement of these tahsils are cracked; and steps are being taken to have them retraced. In Amritsar, the binding of the volumes of some records was damaged by white ants and has been repaired. The record room accommodation is considered to be inadequate in the tahsil offices of Rupar and Kharar as well as in the Sadar office of the Ambala district. As regards Rupar, administrative sanction has already been obtained for the extension of the kanungo's office; but no funds being available this year the work will be taken in hand at the beginning of the next. In Jhelum, administrative sanction to the construction of a new record room has been obtained, and the work will be started this year if the necessary funds are provided. In Simla the arrangements for keeping the records at Kot Khai and Kot Garh are under consideration; and the Commissioner remarks that the matter is important, as both the tahsil and sadar copies are at present kept in one room and are therefore liable to total destruction by fire. In Simla new records of 21 villages of Simla and 111 villages of Kot Khai were filed during the year. In Ambala new records of 316 villages were prepared. In Ambala, I have been recently testing the measurement and record work, and find it to be quite satisfactory. The maps that have been only revised stand the usual tests fairly well, though, owing to the mapping sheets of the old settlement being backed, a double process had to be employed for preparing the necessary tracings.

Annual records.

14. The number of jamabandis prepared during the year was 8,553 and of these 1,889 or 22 per cent. were checked by Collectors and their Assistants. The corresponding percentage, last year, was 21·8. There has been, thus, a slight increase in the proportion of jamabandis checked, which might be considered to be satisfactory. It is not, however, possible to base any definite opinion about the adequacy of the check merely upon these figures; and the apportionment of praise or blame with reference to the number of jamabandis, checked may, I am afraid, lead to the discouragement of honest and careful work. Much of the work of the revenue staff—Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar, girdawar and patwari—can be checked in checking a jamabandi; and it is better to carefully check a few jamabandis in each girdawar's circles than to check many hurriedly and unsystematically. But even allowing for all this, I think a sufficient number of jamabandis was not checked in Hissar, Ludhiana and Mianwali. Among Sub-Divisional Officers, those of Sirsa, Kaithal, Ballabgarh, Pind Dadan Khan and Palwal, do not appear to have given sufficient attention to the checking of jamabandis. In none of these subdivisions does the number of jamabandis checked exceed 7 and in the last two only 3 jamabandis each were checked. Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars checked all the jamabandis that were prepared; but several instances have been brought to my notice in which the attestation work was hurried through, and as many as 7 or 9 jamabandis were checked on a single day.

The procedure regarding the preparation of *tatimma* shajras and their incorporation in the tahsil and girdawari copies, is generally understood and followed ; but Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars seldom take the trouble of checking them on the spot ; and it is doubtful, whether in the absence of any supervision, kanungos also do the necessary checking. The work of preparing correct maps for all changes in fields is very important, and deserves much more attention than it now receives. I doubt whether we can ever do away with the necessity of employing a special staff for the revision of our records at settlement ; but much of the time of this staff can be saved if our *tatimma* shajras are sufficiently accurate to be incorporated in the new settlement map. In fact, if the prescribed procedure be strictly followed, then the new settlement map should be merely a copy of the tahsil map which we are trying to keep up to date. The Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot suggests that changes of *hissadari kasht* should not lead to a correction of maps, unless they are of two years' standing ; and the suggestion will receive due consideration.

Mutations.

15. There was a decrease of 53,786 in the number of new mutations, of 60,691 in the number of attested mutations, and an increase of 14,511 in the pending file, as compared with last year. The decrease in the number of attested mutations is generally ascribed to the extra work thrown upon Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars by the war. The power of attesting mutations was withdrawn from all kanungos during the year. Thirty-four extra Naib Tahsildars were employed on mutation work for a total period of 44 months, and the daily average of their outturn works out as 40 mutations. The quality of the mutation work is generally described to be fairly good. In Kangra, however, the work of Naib Tahsildars is considered to be of a low standard. The Settlement Officer of this district remarks that a Naib Tahsildar candidate has at present to officiate, for short periods, under different officers whose insufficient acquaintance with his work prevents them from reporting against him. The standard of efficiency, he thinks, will be raised, and the overburdened list of candidates reduced, if the candidates be given continuous work as probationers before joining a substantive post. The Commissioner remarks that this suggestion is worthy of consideration. The Deputy Commissioner of Kangra has issued detailed instructions regarding mutation procedure for the guidance of his Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars ; and these, it is hoped, will obviate the mistakes usually committed by them. In Hoshiarpur, it is stated, that though the quality of work is generally fairly good, there is a tendency to go too deeply into questions that can be properly decided by the civil court. In Rawalpindi the fee was levied in certain cases of rejected mutations from a party other than the one in whose favour they were entered, and the Deputy Commissioner has found it necessary to again draw the attention of attesting officers to the relevant rule. Mistakes are, no doubt, frequent in mutation cases ; and every inspecting officer knows that by devoting an hour or two to checking them he can discover a sufficient number of mistakes to fill three or four pages of his inspection note. The mistakes are not, however, serious ; and it must be admitted, that considering everything, the quality of mutation work is fairly good. This is probably the only part of their revenue work in which Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars take a sufficient interest, and which is sufficiently supervised by their superior officers. I have been recently going through some settlement jamabandis to see how many of the mutations attested by the settlement staff—mutations relating to changes of status, and mutations of correction—arise from the neglect of the district staff to keep its work up to date and correct. I find that the only changes of status that escape record, to a considerable extent are those relating to private partition. The parties concerned do not usually report these partitions, and they generally hesitate to admit even the finality of a partition that has been acted upon for a long time ; but it must be admitted that there is a tendency on the part of the district staff, and for the matter of that on the part of the settlement staff also, to shirk mutations relating to private partitions which, for obvious reasons, are difficult to deal with. The fact that our record is not up to date as regards

private partitions is referred to by the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot also who remarks that the state of the record shows that a firmer attitude is necessary towards private partition, and as soon as a co-sharer alienates a specified field and not a share of his holding the Collector should have the power of ordering partition at the expense of the alienee. This remedy, however, does not seem to be practicable. Hissadari possessions are generally correctly recorded; and so long as this is done, the fact that many holdings, recorded as joint, have been actually partitioned, does not much detract from the value of our papers. Among mutations of correction the most numerous are those relating to shamilat. Our attesting officers now seldom omit to mention whether or not a share of shamilat is included in the transfer; but the system of our shamilat entries has undergone a change, and mutations have to be entered to revise almost all entries made prior to this change. Most of the remaining mutations of correction are, due to mistakes and omissions made by the district staff in mutation entries and orders, in giving effect to mutations in the jamabandi, and in copying the entries of one jamabandi into another; and it is only necessary to go through these mutations to see how imperfect is the check, to which our jamabandis are usually subjected, with reference to the standard of accuracy aimed at in settlements. A considerable number of mistakes and omissions is committed by the settlement staff also in the early stages of its work; and much of its time is thus spent in undoing what it has itself done. Then there come mutations which are absolutely unnecessary. I found that in some villages mutations were entered to show the *got* of proprietors though the instructions under the jamabandi form in Standing Order No. 23 require only the tribe to be shown in column 4. In one village a mutation was entered to show that one Badam was also known as Badaman, and then another mutation was added because some of Badam's holdings had been omitted from the previous mutation. In another village, only 13 mutations were entered in the course of the settlement; and four of these were rejected as unnecessary. On going through mutations attached to settlement jamabandis one cannot fail to be struck by the elaborateness of our mutation procedure: and one begins to doubt whether all this elaborateness is really necessary. There exists also a diversity of practice as to the lengths to which this elaborateness shoud be carried. In some places I found that mutations are entered to correct clerical mistakes in regard to areas of fields, while, in others, I found, that in such cases, the settlement area is adopted without the entry of any mutation.

Note-books.

16. Note-books are generally reported to be up to date. It appears that the suggestion in paragraph 110 of the Report of the Clerical Establishments Committee, that the district kanungo or his assistant should take abstract village note-books to each tahsil by turn, and there enter up the figures with the help of the office kanungo, has not been generally adopted. In Gurgaon, it is stated, that the necessary information is obtained from the patwari and not from the office kanungo and the extra work thrown upon the former is inconsiderable. This procedure is probably followed in other districts also. Deputy Commissioners have not generally had time, this year, to record remarks in abstract village note-books; but some of the Sub-Divisional Officers and Revenue Assistants have been entering remarks in them. Remarks, it appears, are seldom made in village, circle, and tahsil note-books.

Partitions.

17. There was a decrease of 382 in the number of institutions, of 896 in the number of disposals, and an increase of 112 in the pending file, as compared with last year. The latter year was, however, exceptionally good, as regards both the number of cases decided, and the number of those left pending; and allowing for the interference caused by the war the improvement may be considered to have been well maintained during the year under report. The Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot states that much delay is caused by sending cases, backwards and forwards, between tahsils and head-quarters, and it will tend to more efficient work if Tahsildars and selected Naib Tahsildars are empowered to decide cases involving not more than a specified area of a specified value.

Personally I do not feel inclined to agree to this suggestion. Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are responsible for much of the delay that occurs in the disposal of partition cases; and the issues involved, and the interest at stake, are generally so important that it will not be safe to leave the final decision of any of the cases to them. The Deputy Commissioner also refers to the reluctance of revenue officers to adjudicate upon issues triable by the civil court, and to the opportunity thus afforded to obstructionist co-sharers to secure an indefinite postponement of partition cases by raising a false plea that a private partition has already taken place. As regards this, the procedure prescribed by paragraph 8 of Standing Order No. 26 meets all the necessities of the case; but it is, I think, a fact that the procedure is not generally applied, and, perhaps not also, generally understood. If the procedure be properly applied, then frivolous pleas of private partition, etc., become very rare. The people generally come to understand that by raising them they merely make themselves liable for the court fee and costs connected with the resulting enquiry.

General.

18. I have not yet done much inspection work as Director of Land Records; but on the strength of my experience in other capacities, I think, I might safely say that there is not much reason to be dissatisfied with the state of our land records. The efficiency of the land record agency is steadily improving. The only weak point is that supervising officers have not much time to spare for checking land record work. Deputy Commissioners can, however, do a great deal merely by letting their subordinates see that they fully recognise the importance of this work; and Revenue Assistants, Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars can do more to secure the accuracy of this work by keeping their knowledge of the prescribed procedure up to date, and by making a better use of such time as they have to spare.

RAHIM BAKHSH,

The 10th December 1917. *Director of Land Records, Punjab.*

61 DLR—220—19-12-17—SGPP Lahore.

QUINQUENNIAL RETURN.

FORM No. I.

TABLE SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD KANUNGO CIRCLES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Districts.	Number of field kanungos.	Number of patwaris.	Area and revenue (00's omitted). Area in acres. Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.	Average per field kanungo. Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Average per patwari. Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Remarks.
					Rs.							
Hissar ...	18	306	33,188	26,401	10,086	995,116	324,932	55,284	18,052	3,252	1,062	
Rohtak ...	17	335	14,380	11,524	15,663	1,570,465	402,209	92,380	23,659	4 688	1,201	
Gurgaon ...	19	358	14,165	10,681	15,554	1,162,219	450,735	61,169	23,723	3,246	1,259	
Karnal ...	17	344	20,025	11,110	12,930	1,334,315	266,367	78,489	15,669	3,879	774	
Ambala ...	15	358	11,983	7,477	11,473	1,441,933	452,122	96,129	30,141	4,028	1,263	
Simla ...	...	9	535	99	175	51,186	11,475	...	...	5,688	1,275	
Kangra ...	19	316	23,314	5,869	9,535	2,376,788	501,188	125,094	26,378	7,521	1,586	
Hoshiarpur ...	20	461	14,146	7,164	14,216	2,485,231	793,293	124,262	39,665	5,391	1,721	
Jullundur ...	14	402	8,676	6,793	14,773	2,181,216	594,726	155,801	42,480	5,426	1,479	
Ludhiana ...	15	300	8,923	7,288	12,451	1,582,404	344,588	105,494	22,973	5,275	1,149	
Ferozepore ...	16	356	25,955	22,180	13,130	1,592,573	506,097	99,536	31,631	4,474	1,422	
Lahore ...	13	269	16,964	11,562	10,306	1,576,494	378,479	121,269	29,114	5,861	1,407	
Amritsar ...	11	305	9,980	7,513	15,149	1,569,633	481,195	142,694	43,745	5,146	1,577	
Gurdaspur ...	21	438	11,691	8,193	18,130	1,797,844	616,220	85,612	29,344	4,105	1,407	
Sialkot ...	17	403	12,704	9,104	14,798	2,006,448	724,711	118,026	42,630	4,979	1,798	
Gujranwala ...	22	393	24,891	13,910	21,754	2,401,680	309,392	109,167	14,972	6,111	838	
Gujrat ...	11	247	14,105	8,793	8,969	1,203,069	506,150	109,370	46,014	4,871	2,049	
Shahpur ...	16	270	30,782	12,591	20,017	1,422,218	221,949	88,869	13,872	5,267	822	
Jhelum ...	11	207	17,717	7,430	7,547	1,451,541	433,628	131,958	39,421	7,012	2,095	
Rawalpindi ...	12	217	13,119	5,984	6,745	1,249 839	423,712	104,153	35,309	5,759	1,952	
Attock ...	10	202	27,021	10,744	6,730	1,024,517	391,570	102,451	39,157	5,071	1,938	
Mianwali ...	15	167	34 450	6,582	4,193	642,547	233,892	42,836	15,593	3,847	1,401	
Montgomery ...	12	186	12,984	6,690	4,521	834,497	125,636	69 541	10,470	4,486	675	
Lyallpur ...	15	257	21,305	14,492	44,559	1,923,481	160,219	128,232	10,681	7,485	623	
Jhang ...	14	226	21,146	7,812	11,830	1,307,937	194,418	93,424	13,887	5,787	860	
Multan ...	21	338	38,112	11,105	13,482	1,197,685	219,612	57,033	10,458	3,543	650	
Muzaffargarh ...	27	330	35,672	7,492	9,075	1,305,393	383,610	48,348	14,208	3,956	1,162	
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	13	170	34,753	10,718	5,298	540,864	243,586	41,605	18,737	3,181	1,432	
Total ...	431	8,170	552,689	277,301	3,53,089	40,229,133	10,715,711	93,339	24,862	4,924	1,312	

FORM No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PATWARIS AND PATWARI CANDIDATES AND PUNISHMENTS AND PROMOTIONS OF PATWARIS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS.									CANDIDATES.							
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Number.	*Number who have passed* The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	*Number who have passed* The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number dismissed.	Number reduced, suspended, or fined.	Number promoted to Kanungoships or other appointments.	Number.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	*Number who have passed* The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	*Number who have passed* The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number who have passed the Patwari Examination.	REMARKS.
AMBALA.	1	Hissar ...	331	1	101	102	31	136	6	7	2	86	26	1	28	29	44	74	
	2	Rohtak ...	360	2	185	187	52	215	2	53	1	92	26	...	36	36	80	73	
	3	Gurgaon ...	379	3	226	229	60	231	3	66	...	45	12	...	27	27	38	43	
	4	Karnal ...	359	1	175	176	49	176	3	64	6	115	32	3	41	44	58	74	
	5	Ambala ...	383	1	229	230	60	140	8	199	...	105	27	2	44	46	68	79	
	6	Simla ...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	9	100	...	2	2	9	4	
JULLUNDUR.	7	Kangra ...	346	...	177	177	51	275	9	161	4	103	30	1	42	43	85	54	
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	514	16	348	364	71	305	2	98	...	145	28	3	95	98	129	97	
	9	Jullundur ...	418	9	251	260	62	184	...	72	...	126	31	1	61	62	87	80	
	10	Ludhiana ...	307	...	217	217	71	109	...	52	2	98	32	...	64	64	51	54	
	11	Ferozepore ...	423	11	190	201	48	186	2	160	...	105	25	...	36	36	74	87	
LAHORE.	12	Lahore ...	285	4	138	142	50	75	8	42	1	95	33	...	46	46	40	41	
	13	Amritsar ...	327	4	180	184	56	114	4	92	4	62	19	...	23	23	36	32	
	14	Gurdaspur ...	493	11	236	247	50	205	5	87	1	117	24	2	52	54	76	73	
	15	Sialkot ...	442	4	198	202	46	190	3	160	...	107	24	1	52	53	77	52	
	16	Gujranwala ...	424	7	194	201	47	124	12	206	...	97	23	2	41	43	57	58	
RAWALPINDI.	17	Gujrat ...	260	8	103	111	43	90	2	72	1	72	28	...	38	38	43	66	
	18	Shahpur ...	292	5	110	115	39	114	2	31	4	77	26	...	31	31	48	60	
	19	Jhelum ...	221	3	82	85	38	99	9	71	1	67	30	...	30	30	57	36	
	20	Rawalpindi ...	231	...	74	74	32	166	1	52	1	63	27	1	23	24	56	54	
	21	Attock ...	214	3	83	86	40	112	1	62	1	55	26	1	22	23	45	31	
	22	Mianwali ...	189	4	69	73	37	92	6	127	...	20	10	1	3	4	16	18	
MULTAN.	23	Montgomery ...	199	1	67	68	34	37	1	62	...	81	41	1	23	24	56	76	
	24	Lyallpur ...	263	7	178	185	70	72	3	5	...	87	33	2	37	39	57	43	
	25	Jhang ...	249	5	132	137	55	35	3	66	2	83	33	7	29	36	53	83	
	26	Multan ...	363	13	178	191	53	127	...	234	...	95	26	4	53	57	57	87	
	27	Muzaffargarh ...	348	5	150	155	44	159	7	49	...	78	22	2	44	46	56	78	
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan.	195	2	70	72	37	124	9	179	5	48	25	...	12	12	29	47	
		TOTAL ...	8,824	130	4,341	4,471	51	3,901	111	2,531	36	2,333	27	35	1,035	1,070	1,612	1,648	

FORM No. III.

STATEMENT SHOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF KANUNGOS AND KANUNGO CANDIDATES AND PROMOTIONS OF KANUNGOS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			KANUNGOS.					KANUNGO CANDIDATES.									
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Total number of the Kanungo establishment.	Number of Kanungo vacancies filled during the year.			Number of Kanungos promoted to Naib-Tahsildarship or higher appointments during the year.	Total number of candidates on the list			Percentage of column 11 on column 4.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number who have passed		Number who have passed the Kanungo examination.	Number who have received Director's certificate of efficiency.	REMARKS.
				Given to Patwaris accepted under paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Given to candidates accepted under paragraph 2 (2) and (3) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Total.		Accepted under paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Accepted under paragraph 2 (2) and (3) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Total.			The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.			
AMBALA.	1	Hissar ...	25	1	...	1*	2	10	2	12	48	5	3	8	12	12	
	2	Rohtak ...	23	...	...	...	...	9	2	11	48	7	3	7	10	10	
	3	Gurgaon ...	27		...	...	...	7	2	9	33	6	2	7	9	9	
	4	Karnal ...	24	4	...	4	...	6	1	7	29	5	3	4	7	6	
	5	Ambala ...	22	...	...	...	...	9	7	16	73	12	7	9	12	8	
	6	Simla ...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	200	4	1	1	3	3	
JULLUNDUR.	7	Kangra ...	30	1	...	4*	...	5	5	10	33	6	6	4	5	5	
	8	Hoshiarpur	30	...	...	1†	2	8	5	13	43	10	11	2	12	12	
	9	Jullundur...	19	...	...	2†	...	7	3	10	53	6	5	5	10	10	
	10	Ludhiana ...	20	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	50	4	3	6	9	8	
	11	Ferozepore...	27	...	...	1†	...	12	1	13	48	11	7	6	13	13	
LAHORE.	12	Lahore ...	18	...	...	1†	...	6	3	9	50	5	3	6	9	9	
	13	Amritsar ...	20	...	...		...	2	...	2	10	2	1	1	2	2	
	14	Gurdaspur...	27	...	...	1†	...	10	4	14	52	7	5	9	12	12	
	15	Sialkot ...	26	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	46	5	5	7	12	12	
	16	Gujranwala	30	...	...	1†	...	2	4	6	20	3	4	2	6	6	
RAWALPINDI.	17	Gujrat ...	19	...	...	4†	...	8	5	13	77	6	5	7	12	11	
	18	Shahpur ...	23	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	48	5	4	7	10	10	
	19	Jhelum ...	16	...	...	2†	...	2	3	5	31	3	2	2	4	4	
	20	Rawalpindi	18	...	...	1†	...	5	1	6	33	6	1	4	6	6	
	21	Attock ...	16	...	...	1†	1	4	2	6	38	5	2	4	4	4	
	22	Mianwali ...	20		...	...	...	9	5	14	70	10	5	9	14	11	
MULTAN.	23	Montgomery	18	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	44	4	5	...	8	8	
	24	Lyallpur ...	21	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	33	3	3	4	7	7	
	25	Jhang ...	19	...	...	1†	...	6	2	8	42	5	2	5	7	7	
	26	Multan ...	28	...	...	1†	...	3	8	11	39	7	8	3	10	10	
	27	Muzaffargarh	33	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	39	6	5	8	13	13	
	28	D. G. Khan	19	2	...	2	...	4	3	7	37	6	4	3	5	5	
		Total ...	620	8		23	5	180	87	267	43	164	115	140	243	233	

*Three given to Settlement Kanungos.

†Given to Settlement Kanungos.

FORM

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND RECORD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Mutations.					Partitions.						
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Number of villages.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number attested.	Balance unattested at close of year.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number decided.	Area in acres involved in decided cases.	Cultivated area in acres included in column 14.	Number of cases pending at close of year.
Ambala.	1	Hissar ...	1,007	2,645	16,398	19,043	16,128	2,915	125	175	300	118	7,110	5,537	182
	2	Rohtak ...	773	2,951	21,287	24,238	21,279	2,959	84	236	320	207	12,082	10,353	113
	3	Gurgaon ...	1,466	5,018	38,140	43,158	37,159	5,999	89	141	230	167	7,597	5,882	63
	4	Karnal ...	1,443	2,554	16,626	19,180	15,855	3,325	50	148	198	130	11,902	7,175	68
	5	Ambala ...	1,799	11,535	47,012	58,547	52,553	5,994	237	427	664	434	62,098	24,652	230
	6	Simla ...	25	47	2,440	2,487	2,432	55	13	19	32	17	168	71	15
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	718	3,822	48,476	52,298	47,951	4,347	179	656	835	683	6,598	3,092	152
	8	Hoshiarpur	2,179	10,518	46,802	57,320	38,966	18,354	386	622	1,008	558	14,020	9,511	450
	9	Jullundur	1,315	4,489	36,364	40,853	30,535	10,318	95	431	526	387	3,103	2,477	139
	10	Ludhiana ..	900	3,421	22,593	26,014	20,069	5,945	88	219	307	191	2,219	1,971	116
	11	Ferozepore	1,596	8,362	39,293	47,655	38,179	9,476	169	399	568	397	33,914	27,652	171
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	1,287	2,054	16,314	18,368	15,842	2,526	112	283	395	266	28,410	24,285	129
	13	Amritsar ...	1,079	5,448	25,240	30,688	25,423	5,265	87	241	328	272	7,051	5,457	56
	14	Gurdaspur	2,363	6,376	31,745	38,121	31,341	6,780	113	314	427	299	9,526	3,865	128
	15	Sialkot ...	2,518	7,928	45,110	53,038	44,984	8,054	246	233	479	258	13,551	...	221
	16	Gujranwala	1,845	2,648	15,401	18,049	14,270	3,779	321	407	728	349	68,666	30,698	379
Rawalpindi.	17	Gujrat ...	1,511	10,994	34,148	45,142	38,694	6,448	240	435	675	497	70,906	28,821	178
	18	Shahppr ...	292	3,329	13,895	17,224	13,986	3,238	111	254	365	239	68,279	16,598	126
	19	Jhelum ...	954	4,151	22,909	27,060	21,942	5,118	142	306	448	323	5,422	2 126	125
	20	Rawalpindi	1,174	2,957	30,996	33,953	29,977	3,976	88	160	248	164	18,752	12,542	84
	21	Attock ...	672	1,971	23,949	25,920	22,949	2,971	144	270	414	253	32,206	14,813	161
	22	Mianwali ..	441	3,766	21,211	24,977	21,220	3,757	129	356	485	335	15,762	7,982	150
Multan.	23	Montgomery	1,746	590	3,463	4,053	3,426	627	65	168	233	118	23,623	9,834	115
	24	Lyallpur ...	1,293	1,912	11,944	13,856	11,190	2,666	33	69	102	70	4,241	3,628	32
	25	Jhang ...	1,018	1,271	9,391	10,662	9,581	1,081	102	267	369	275	4,746	2,195	94
	26	Multan ..	1,444	1,577	11,302	12,879	11,406	1,473	181	416	597	416	18,951	8,201	181
	27	Muzaffargarh	937	2,258	22,200	24,458	22,413	2,045	135	865	1,000	771	26,481	13,779	229
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan.	840	5,873	46,105	51,978	46,493	5,485	155	373	528	471	41,003	19,308	57
		Total ...	34,635	120,465	720,754	841,219	706,243	134,976	3,919	8,890	12,809	8,665	618,387	302,455	4,144

No. IV.

AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28
DETAILED JAMABANDIS.			NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH CROP INSPECTIONS WERE CHECKED			DISTRICT KANUNGO'S WORK.			BOUNDARY AND SURVEY MARKS.			
									Total repaired during the year.			
Number of villages for which prepared during the year.	Number of villages in which checked by Collector and his Assistants.	Number of jamabandis and annual papers filed by due dates.	By Collector and his Assistants.	By Tahsildars.	By Naib-Tahsildars.	Number of days spent on tour.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Offices.	Tri-junction pillars.	Square survey marks.	Traverse points.	Trigonometrical survey pillars.
258	19	258	79	176	460	140	84	11	...	...	...	5
201	104	751	128	289	257	171	172	8	...	5	...	...
371	58	1,466	363	387	495	67	7	9	2	...	...	...
342	39	342	82	258	430	144	463	10	152	110	...	...
...	...	1,798	23	389	888	117	388	10	808	3	...	1
...	...	1,840	...	...	104	42	61	1	...	...	...	...
802	98	802	55	379	494	214	388	10	267	1,284	...	4
520	83	519	75	384	510	29	...	7	...	...	...	4
241	...	241	224	236	322	34	...	8	...	...	...	...
228	30	228	159	214	467	240	732	6	22	2	...	4
392	120	1,595	147	492	625	240	222	10	...	...	...	7
315	58	1,224	127	234	470	172	204	6	7	...	...	1
237	68	237	503	422	460	146	201	6	...	...	...	3
608	125	2,363	256	494	762	137	370	8	3	...	...	5
660	25	2,518	105	368	785	152	193	10	...	...	...	6
402	70	2,245	327	558	796	143	185	9	...	...	...	9
422	60	1,933	164	190	502	90	189	6	...	...	...	3
247	47	902	107	225	522	96	50	6	...	...	...	...
262	111	262	132	185	182	160	425	6	...	...	...	...
305	59	305	119	270	262	85	177	7	1	...	...	...
162	57	156	56	132	183	66	94	4	284	...	...	3
112	42	112	326	115	586	59	19	6	...	...	...	9
328	111	325	161	529	1,136	132	314	8	...	...	...	...
307	90	1,293	187	413	379	149	404	8	1	...	...	...
247	108	247	445	354	414	150	482	6	...	...	...	1
344	157	344	260	290	1,137	147	132	10	72	1	...	...
240	155	6,207	489	407	1,684	205	417	8	577	...	...	16
...	...	840	180	454	671	66	...	4	...	2	...	3
8,553	1,889	31,353	5,279	8,844	15,983	3,593	6,373	208	2,196	1,407	...	84

FORM No. V.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Total number of patwaris, including Assistant patwaris.	Salaries.		Stationery and Printing.		Patwari school.	Survey equipment.	Rewards.	Gratuities.	Other charges.	Totals.		Remarks.
				Cost.	Annual average per head.	Cost.	Annual average per head.						Cost.	Annual average per head.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ambala.	1	Hissar ...	331	50,324	152	1,018	3 0 0	...	18	...	100	518	51,978	157	
	2	Rohtak ...	360	51,379	143	1,386	4 0 0	...	93	...	270	1,522	54,650	152	
	3	Gurgaon ...	379	52,620	139	864	2 0 0	...	9	...	2,990	384	56,867	150	
	4	Karnal ...	359	51,439	143	1,437	4 0 0	22	180	...	150	566	53,794	150	
	5	Ambala ...	383	50,723	132	1,964	5 0 0	...	...	...	2,595	748	56,030	146	
	6	Simla ...	9	1,308	145	32	4 0 0	...	...	24	...	22	1,386	154	
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	346	46,381	134	...	...	98	98	599	970	6,139	54,285	157	
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	514	72,953	142	2,415	...	...	...	...	...	955	76,323	148	
	9	Jullundur ...	418	53,125	127	327	1 0 0	...	...	53	...	557	54,062	105	
	10	Ludhiana ...	307	43,277	141	1,921	6 0 0	...	...	...	300	515	46,013	150	
	11	Ferozepore ...	423	59,579	141	1,406	3 0 0	...	...	...	150	949	62,084	147	
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	285	39,489	138	891	3 0 0	...	36	...	300	443	41,159	144	
	13	Amritsar ...	327	45,961	141	1,418	4 0 0	...	...	...	2,190	564	50,133	153	
	14	Gurdaspur ...	493	69,435	141	1,110	2 0 0	...	...	...	150	830	71,525	145	
	15	Sialkot ...	442	62,415	141	60	0 2 0	...	400	...	450	478	63,803	144	
	16	Gujranwala ...	424	55,059	130	1,855	4 0 0	122	...	...	660	571	58,267	137	
Rawalpindi.	17	Gujrat ...	260	36,038	139	1,019	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	516	37,573	145	
	18	Shahpur ...	292	39,596	136	13	...	27	...	...	630	519	40,785	140	
	19	Jhelum ...	221	28,899	131	...	...	...	...	...	75	348	29,322	133	
	20	Rawalpindi ...	231	32,417	140	...	...	...	...	...	570	512	33,499	145	
	21	Attock ...	214	29,566	138	1,349	6 0 0	...	3	...	750	381	32,049	150	
	22	Mianwali ...	189	24,913	128	974	5 0 0	70	...	...	...	691	26,648	137	
Multan.	23	Montgomery...	199	23,962	120	731	3 10 0	6	9	8	75	173	24,964	125	
	24	Lyallpur ...	263	34,688	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	35,164	134	
	25	Jhang ...	249	33,180	133	1,287	5 0 0	...	...	...	320	353	35,140	141	
	26	Multan ...	363	49,830	137	1,836	5 0 0	15	28	...	1,060	1,084	53,793	148	
	27	Muzaffargarh	348	48,435	139	2,032	6 0 0	222	...	...	130	361	51,180	147	
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan.	195	26,693	137	...	...	190	...	32	525	511	27,951	143	
		Total ...	8,824	12,13,674	138	27,345	3 0 0	772	874	716	15,410	21,636	12,80,427	145	

REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1918.

Lahore :
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1918.

Price : Re. 0-8 0 or 9d.

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Report for 1917-18.

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REPORT

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OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1918.

Lahore :
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1918.

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No. 5833 (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.)

FROM

E. JOSEPH, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 1st March 1919.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records for the year 1917-18, which was submitted with your letter No. 491—54-E-7, dated the 20th January 1919.

2. There has been a slight decline in the educational qualifications of patwaris and assistant patwaris and of candidates. It may, however, be expected that the improvement in their prospects which is under consideration will more than restore the previous position. The proportion of patwaris belonging to agricultural tribes has risen from 44 per cent. to 45 per cent. The question of the repair of patwarkhanas, to which further prominence has been given by the damage caused by the heavy rainfall of 1917, has for long been a vexed one to which no satisfactory solution has yet been found. While on the one hand the liability of patwaris to transfer and the difficulties of skilled supervision militate against the enforcement of their responsibility in this matter, on the other hand an obligation to provide and keep in repair the requisite house accommodation is not one which Government can be expected lightly to accept. Meanwhile for the repair of existing patwarkhanas it is possible that a suitable agency will at last be found in the creation of village panchayats.

3. The working of the rules for regulating the interchange of district and settlement kanungos will be carefully watched. The Director is not sanguine that the difficulties connected with this question have been completely overcome, but the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Fagan that the impending improvement in the emoluments of kanungos will go far to overcome the disinclination of candidates to serve in a settlement at a distance from their homes. Steps towards the bettering of kanungos' prospects have already been taken in certain minor respects, and His Honour has recently stated his opinion that the time has come for a substantial amelioration of their conditions of service, and has asked the Financial Commissioner to make definite proposals. Both in settlements and districts not under settlement the work of the kanungos has been generally good, but the inspections of the sadar kanungos are described by the Director as in many cases perfunctory and misdirected.

Paragraph 55 of the newly revised standing order No. 19 now clearly lays down for their guidance the objects which district kanungos should keep in view during their inspections, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that these instructions will in future be carefully followed.

4. There has been a steady decrease for the last six years in the number of mutations instituted. In 1912-13 the number was 8,97,674 while in the past year it was only 6,78,000, the smallest figure during the past decade. The true cause of this decrease is not apparent; but His Honour hopes that the matter will not be lost sight of by the Financial Commissioner when dealing with the Director's proposals for the improvement of the present mutation procedure. The policy of eliminating unnecessary entries has the Lieutenant-Governor's unqualified approval, but before assenting to measures for its furtherance, Sir Michael O'Dwyer would be glad to learn how far in the Financial Commissioner's opinion the continuous decrease of institutions during the past few years is itself due to the discontinuance of superfluous entries.

5. Owing to a large decline in institutions, partition work is fairly well in hand. Prompt and reasonable settlement of partition cases has an important bearing both upon the extension of cultivation and on the amicable relations of the villagers. The work calls for tact and close attention; and His Honour hopes that means will be devised to overcome the indifference which tahsildars and naib-tahsildars are too often reported to exhibit. While it is beyond doubt that an officer who is himself responsible for a decision is likely to pay closer and prompter attention to the details relevant to the case than one who has merely to submit a report for another's decision, His Honour is disposed to agree with the Financial Commissioner's reluctance to amend the Land Revenue Act so as to enable tahsildars to dispose finally of minor cases of partition.

6. It is satisfactory to find that inspite of the extra burden of work thrown by the war on the revenue staff of all grades,—a burden which on the whole has been admirably borne—the Director can report that the maintenance of land records has not been allowed to suffer. His Honour desires to acknowledge the credit due to all who have contributed to this result. He also endorses the Financial Commissioner's commendation of the zealous and valuable work done by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh

I have, &c.,

E. JOSEPH,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2805 CS—221—18-3-19—SGPF Lahore.

No. 491-54—E-7.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:

Lahore, dated 20th January 1919.

FROM

V. CONNOLLY, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

E. JOSEPH, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward a copy of the Departmental Report of the Director of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1918, with the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

Patwaris.

2. Six hundred and sixty-seven candidates were accepted during the year, of whom 445 or 66 per cent. belong to agricultural tribes. The only district where the number of the latter candidates falls much below half the total number of candidates is Lahore. Forty-five per cent. of the total present number of candidates have passed the Middle School or higher examination as against 47 per cent. last year. There is thus a decline in the educational qualifications of the candidates as compared with last year, which is to be regretted. The Director of Land Records is inclined to think that it is necessary to consider whether the recruitment of primary passed candidates should not be absolutely stopped except in educationally backward districts, as such candidates are not equal to the difficult work which patwaris are now called on to do; but the Financial Commissioner hopes that when the projected increase in patwaris' pay and gratuity now under consideration is sanctioned Middle passed candidates will come forward in sufficient numbers. Until such increase takes effect a prohibition of the kind suggested would not be desirable. The Director fears that there is some reason to believe that no systematic effort is made to secure Middle passed candidates of the agricultural class, whose enlistment is sometimes discouraged by a revenue establishment chiefly consisting of non-agriculturists. The Financial Commissioner trusts that Deputy Commissioners will be on their guard against any such discouragement on the part of their subordinates. Mr. Fagan is inclined to agree with the Director that there is no objection to the acceptance of Primary passed candidates who have shown special aptitude for patwaris' work in the course of a settlement and will consider the amendment of the rules so as to permit of the acceptance of such candidates if the Director will refer the question to him separately. The percentage of candidates who have passed the patwari examination has risen from 70 to 72 as compared with last year. Four hundred and fourteen candidates were appointed patwaris or assistant patwaris during the year and of this number 67 per cent. belonged to agricultural tribes. In two districts, Lahore and Ferozepore, less than half the vacancies were given to such candidates. The Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, has reported that he has few candidates of the agricultural class who have passed the patwari examination and accordingly more appointments had to be given to non-agriculturists. Inquiry will be made as to the reason of the non-observance of the rule in Ferozepore.

The same.

3. The conduct and efficiency of patwaris is generally reported to have been satisfactory, and the number of dismissals fell from 111 last year to 77, while the number of other punishments fell from 2,531 to 2,510. Much extra work was thrown

on patwaris by recruiting and war loan activities, and several district reports acknowledge the help they gave in these operations. The Financial Commissioner is glad to observe that the good work of patwaris was rewarded by promotion to 64 superior posts, as compared with 36 in the previous year, while a number of other patwaris officiated in such posts. The rules regarding the grant of transit pay and travelling allowance of patwaris have been made more liberal during the year; war allowances were also granted to them, while the question of increasing their pay and gratuity is, as has been already stated, under consideration, and proposals will shortly be submitted to Government by the Financial Commissioner. The question of providing or renting patwarkhanas in circles where none at present exist is still under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner. Meanwhile the attention of all Deputy Commissioners will be drawn to the necessity for keeping in repair existing patwarkhanas in circles where the maintenance of such is desirable. A report will shortly be submitted to Government on the proposal for the complete or partial amalgamation of the duties of the revenue and canal patwaris. But it may be observed here that the Financial Commissioners have come to the conclusion that such amalgamation is not practicable and that the experiment in that direction which has been in progress should now come to an end.

Kanungos.

4. A new redraft of Standing Order No. 19 was issued during the year in which the rules regarding the appointment of kanungos and the amalgamation of the district and the settlement staff were clearly defined. They have been summarized in paragraph 10 of the report. The Financial Commissioner thinks that the difficulties arising from the varying number of kanungos required for settlements to which the Director refers at some length in paragraph 10 of the report are on the whole fairly met by present arrangements. Improvement in pay should to some extent at any rate remove the reported objections of candidates to serving temporarily in posts away from their own districts. All settlement kanungos who had to be reduced owing to contraction in settlement operations have, for the present at any rate, been made permanent again and the bar to the promotion to 1st grade kanungo in settlements, which dates from 1914, will be removed when a satisfactory solution is arrived at of the difficulty which has arisen from the fact that for purposes of promotion the settlement kanungos of each settlement have been up to date considered a separate establishment. The question of the enhancement of the pay of kanungos is now under consideration, and proposals will shortly be submitted by the Financial Commissioner on lines suggested by Government. The rule requiring that a kanungo should draw Rs. 20 and not Rs. 25 per mensem for the first year of his appointment was abolished during the year under report, while the recent appointment of a special naib sadr kanungo in each district (except Simla) in order to render revenue records more accessible to civil courts constitutes a material improvement in the prospects of kanungos generally. Kanungos on the district staff were promoted to other superior posts in 13 cases during the year as against 5 in the previous year. The attention of all Commissioners was drawn to the remarks of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor with regard to such promotions in his review of last year's report, and the Financial Commissioner hopes that the number of these promotions will further increase during the current year. The Financial Commissioner is glad to note that, in spite of increased duties due to recruiting, war loan and investigation into petitions received from soldiers on active service, the revenue work of kanungos was generally kept up to date, and that no deterioration in its standard is reported. As last year that standard is considered to be satisfactory except in a few districts. The work of district kanungos is generally reported to be satisfactory. The duties of the district kanungos as regards the inspection of the work of patwaris and field kanungos have been made clear in paragraph 55 of the new edition of Standing Order No. 19, and the Financial Commissioner hopes that this will now remove the defects found by the Director in the inspections of the sadr kanungo in some districts. Further enquiries will be made as to the deficient touring of district kanungos in certain districts. Such touring is a matter to which the Financial Commissioner attaches much importance.

Records.

5. Notwithstanding the extra work entailed by the war, the rules regarding the checking of jamabandis were generally complied with, and Collectors or their assistants found time to check 1,965 out of the 9,090 jamabandis prepared.

That the checking was not in some cases as careful as it should have been is due to some extent, the Financial Commissioner thinks, to pressure of war work. Mr. Fagan will ask the Director to refer to him separately the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot District that changes due to mortgages and hissadari kasht should not be incorporated in field maps unless they are of two years' standing. It is certainly undesirable to incorporate purely temporary changes in such maps. The mutations attested during the year amounted to 675,883 as compared with 706,243 attested during the preceding year. There was a small increase in the number of mutations remaining unattested at the close of the year. The arrears are heaviest in Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Sialkot. The Director's suggestions in connection with the improvement of present mutation procedure, principally in the direction of eliminating unnecessary mutation entries, will shortly be considered by the Financial Commissioner, who will forward them to Government with an expression of his own views. With reference to the suggestion of the Settlement Officer of Kangra noted in paragraph 15 of the report, Mr. Fagan does not think that lambardars should be given pachotra on the small amounts they are required to collect in mutation fees.

Partitions.

6. The number of partition cases pending at the close of the year was 3,421 as against 6,953 disposals. There is a decrease in the pending file of 723 cases, but this is due to a decrease of 2,660 in institution, as disposals are 1,712 less than in the previous year. The Financial Commissioner believes there is considerable ground for the statement of the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot that Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars do not take enough trouble over partition work, and he trusts that Deputy Commissioners will now have time to see that this important business is not neglected by their subordinate staff. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 6 of his review of last year's report, Mr. Fagan has further considered the suggestion to empower Tahsildars and selected Naib Tahsildars to decide partition cases involving not more than a specified area of a specified value, and after consulting Commissioners has come to the conclusion that it would be difficult to make out an adequate case for the amendment of section 126 of the Land Revenue Act involved, especially in view of the body of general adverse official opinion which he has received on the suggestion.

General.

7. The Financial Commissioner in consultation with the Director has examined the circumstances of certain districts with a view to the improvement of the supervision of record work, and has submitted his proposals for the orders of Government. It is, he thinks, satisfactory that, in spite of the heavy demands made on the revenue staff by the various extra duties entailed by the war, the Director does not find any appreciable neglect of its duties in connection with land records. The Financial Commissioner trusts that with the cessation of the extensive and more important pre-occupations arising from the war, now happily ended, district officers and their assistants will devote systematic attention to the control and supervision of the land record system, and that every effort will be made to remove the defects pointed out in paragraph 18 of the report.

Except for the first 14 days, the post of Director was held throughout the year by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh. The Financial Commissioner desires to express his cordial appreciation of the good work which he has done during the year and of the valuable assistance which he has rendered.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

V. CONNOLLY,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

281 FC—221—28-1-19—SGPP Lahore.

No. 270.

FROM

KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A.,

Director of Land Records, Punjab,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 12th December 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith for favour of review and transmission to the Local Government seven advance copies of the Report on the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1918.

I have, &c.,

RAHIM BAKHSH,

Director of Land Records, Punjab.

73 DLR · 221—18-12-18—SGPP Lahore.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1918.

Tours and inspections.

1. During the first 14 days of the year the post of Director of Land Records was held by Mr. Boyd, and during the remainder of the year by me. Khan Sahib Khwaja Rahim Bakhsh, one of the Personal Assistants, was transferred on 2nd May 1918, after over 9 years' distinguished work as such; and his place was taken by Pandit Janki Nath Atal who has held the post since then. Lala Har Narain, the other Personal Assistant, has held his post throughout the year. I spent 175 days on tour and inspected 7 headquarter and 21 tahsil offices, besides checking the record and survey work of the settlements in progress. The Personal Assistants spent 382 days on tour and inspected 8 headquarter and 40 tahsil offices. There was some decrease in the number of days spent by them on tour, and a slight increase in the number of offices inspected by them, as compared with the preceding year.

Naib Tahsildar's examination.

2. The Naib Tahsildar's examination was held in August last. Fifty-six candidates including 26 from Native States, 14 from the Frontier Province and 1 from Delhi applied for admission to the examination, but 12 of them did not actually appear in it. Of the remaining candidates 10 passed in all and 25 in one or more subjects, while 9 failed altogether.

Patwari candidates: Form II.

3. Six hundred and sixty-seven patwari candidates were accepted during the year as against 637 in the preceding year; but owing to the appointment of 414 candidates as patwaris and assistant patwaris and the striking off of the names of 290 candidates owing to death, absence, or refusal to accept officiating appointments, the total number of candidates decreased from 2,333 to 2,296. In three of the districts, namely, Simla, Gurgaon and Kangra the total number of candidates is now in excess of the prescribed maximum limit. In Simla a reserve of candidates has to be kept for the adjoining Native States. It is not known why the limit has been exceeded in the other two districts. Four hundred and forty-five of the new candidates belong to agricultural, and 222 to non-agricultural tribes. Hissar and Lahore are the only districts where the number of candidates belonging to agricultural tribes is less than one-half of the total number of candidates; but the deficiency is not considerable in the former district.

Thirty-eight per cent. of the new candidates belonging to agricultural and 60 per cent. of those belonging to non-agricultural tribes have passed the Middle School or higher examinations, as against 48 and 64 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. Forty-five per cent. of the total number of candidates now possess this qualification as against 47 per cent. last year. There has been thus a decline in the educational qualifications of the candidates, which is to be regretted. Patwari's work has, of late, considerably increased in difficulty; and it is generally considered that candidates who have passed only the Primary School examination are not sufficiently educated to make competent patwaris. This is specially the case with the Primary passed students of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, where sufficient time and attention cannot be devoted to teaching Urdu and Arithmetic; and the number of such schools has been, of late, increasing at the expense of purely Vernacular Schools. Personally I am inclined to think that it is necessary to consider whether the recruitment of Primary passed candidates should not be absolutely stopped except in educationally backward districts. It is true that we are not,

at present, securing a sufficient number of Middle passed candidates of agricultural tribes even in districts which do not come under this category; but this appears to be due to the fact that no systematic effort is made to secure them. In fact there is some reason to believe that the enlistment of agricultural candidates is sometimes discouraged by the superior establishment which chiefly consists of non-agriculturists.

Eighty-eight of the Primary passed candidates selected during the year belonged to non-agricultural tribes, and it is stated in district reports that some of them were selected in view of their settlement experience and others because they were sons and grandsons of patwaris. The rules as they stand at present make no exception in favour of candidates possessing settlement experience; but no objection has been hitherto made, nor is it necessary to make any, to the acceptance of such candidates so long as only candidates who show special aptitude for patwari's work in the course of a settlement, are selected. The concession made in the favour of the sons and grandsons of patwaris should not, however, be extended, as is sometimes done, to the sons and grandsons of other officials on the ground that the latter have formerly served as patwaris. The sons and grandsons of retired patwaris may perhaps be given the benefit of this concession. These points should be, I think, explained in the rules.

The percentage of candidates who have passed the patwari examination has risen from 70 to 72 as compared with the preceding year. Patwari schools were opened during the year in Gurgaon, Ludhiana, Jhelum, Hoshiarpur and Sialkot. As regards the last two districts, however, my previous sanction to the opening of such schools does not appear to have been taken as required by the rules.

Patwaris and assistant patwaris.

4. Sixty-seven per cent. of the 414 candidates who were, as already stated, appointed as patwaris and assistant patwaris belonged to agricultural tribes. The same percentage of appointments fell to the share of candidates belonging to such tribes in the preceding year It is not possible to judge from the statistics supplied in connection with the present report whether the rule requiring that one at least of every two vacancies among patwaris and assistant patwaris should go to such candidates is being properly observed in any district: but there is, I find, still a tendency to intrepet this rule as requiring that only half of the vacancies should be given to such candidates In two of the districts, namely Lahore and Ferozepore, their share was even less than half. In the former they secured 5 out of 21 and in the latter 2 out of 7 vacancies. According to Form No. II appended to this report there are 31 candidates belonging to agricultural tribes in Lahore and 70 in Ferozepore; and it is not, therefore, easy to see why a larger number of such candidates was not found to be suitable for appointment as patwaris and assistant patwaris. In the course of my inspections, I have often noticed that the rule in question is ignored by subordinate officials in making their recommendations for the filling of patwari and assistant patwari posts; and it is therefore necessary to exercise some vigilance to secure its proper observance. The total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris has increased from 8,824 to 8,841 owing to the fact that 7 posts were added in Kangra and 10 in Jullundur in revising the establishments of these districts in connection with the recent settlement operations. The percentage of patwaris who have passed the Middle School or higher examinations is now 50, as against 51 last year, and the percentage of those belonging to agricultural tribes 45 against 44.

Conduct of patwaris.

5. The conduct and efficiency of patwaris is generally reported to be satisfactory, and the assistance given by them in recruiting and war loan operations is acknowledged in several district reports. There were 77 dismissals as against 111 last year; and other punishments were awarded in 2,510 cases as against 2,531. In Karnal three patwaris were dismissed for giving false evidence in courts and one for the commission of a fraud. In Kangra all the four dismissals were on account of inefficiency and bad work. In the other districts the dismissals were due to inefficiency, misconduct, continued absence, and tampering with khasra girdawari entries.

Pay and prospects of patwaris.

6. The question of increasing the pay of patwaris is now engaging the attention of the Local Government; and it is hoped that higher rates of pay and gratuity will be introduced with effect from the commencement of the next financial year. The rules regarding the grant of transit pay and travelling allowance have been already made more liberal. Eleven posts of kanungo and 53 other superior posts fell to the share of patwaris as compared with 8 and 28, respectively, in the preceding year. They were also given chances of officiating in higher appointments such as those of wasilbāqi navis, judicial muharrir, ahlmad, and inspection muharrir. Owing to the sanctioned strength of settlement kanungo staff being, for the time being, in excess of the number of settlement kanungos available some of the patwaris are also officiating as settlement kanungos. Patwaris have thus fared much better than in the preceding year so far as promotions to higher posts are concerned.

Cost of patwari establishment.

7. The total cost of the patwari establishment amounted to Rs. 13,68,723 or Rs. 88,296 more than last year. The increase is mostly due to the fact that a large sum had to be paid in the year under report on account of grain compensation allowance, while no payment on this account was made last year. The expenditure under head "30—Stationery and Printing" has considerably increased owing to a steady rise in the price of paper and binding materials. The difficulty of obtaining the requisite supplies of paper direct from private mills led to my proposing that the paper required for patwaris and kanungos should, in future, be obtained from the Central Stationery Office; and this proposal along with the consequent changes in the system of indenting and budgetting for this paper has been approved by the Local Government. The variations under other heads are unimportant and call for no remarks. No decision has been yet arrived at in connection with the scheme of making over a part of the work of revenue patwaris in colony areas to canal patwaris and reducing the establishment of the former. The trial of this scheme, which is being made in a few of the patwari circles of the Lyallpur district and Jhelum colony, was continued during the year.

Patwarkhanas.

8. Except in the Kangra district, where 108 patwarkhanas were repaired during the year under report, the condition of patwarkhanas is generally reported to be unsatisfactory. In Hissar considerable damage was done by the rainfall of September 1917, and expensive repairs were found necessary. In Karnal the patwarkhanas are generally in a state of disrepair, and the Deputy Commissioner thinks that the present system is unsatisfactory and accommodation must be provided for patwaris at Government expense. In Ludhiana the inconvenience felt for want of house accommodation for patwaris was much accentuated by the damage done by the rainfall of last year. The Deputy Commissioner of Simla proposed that the Public Works Department should be made responsible for the repairs and maintenance of patwarkhanas in his district; but for reasons, which need not be detailed here, the proposal was negatived by the Financial Commissioner. There is nothing particular to note regarding the other districts. The question of the provision of house accommodation for patwaris is at present under the consideration of the Local Government; and it is not known what the decision will be on this question. It is, however, necessary whatever the decision may be, that patwarkhanas existing at places, where there is a difficulty in securing private houses for the residence of patwaris, should be kept in a proper condition of repair. This is not, however, done at present. Last year Rs. 25,000 were sanctioned for the expenditure on repairs to patwarkhanas and Rs. 20,000 were actually allotted to different districts; but only about Rs. 4,000 were spent. This year Rs. 25,000 have been sanctioned for this purpose, but so far only Rs. 3,750 have been spent. A report on the condition of patwarkhanas is annually submitted to Deputy Commissioners, and no special enquiry is therefore necessary to ascertain which of the patwarkhanas are in need of special repairs.

Kanungo candidates.

9. Eighty-one new kanungo candidates were accepted as against 16 in the preceding year. Fifty-three of the new candidates belonged to the agricultural tribes and 60 were patwaris. Of the total number of candidates 64 per cent. are members of agricul-

tural tribes, as against 61 per cent. last year. In Rohtak, Simla, Gurdaspur, Gujrat, Shahpur and Mianwali the total number of kanungo candidates exceeds 50 per cent. of the kanungo posts. It should however be remembered in this connection that there is no separate list of candidates for the posts of settlement kanungos, and vacancies in these posts are also filled by district candidates. In several districts, the number of kanungo candidates is below the prescribed maximum limit; and an early endeavour should be made in them to bring the number of such candidates up to this limit. Owing to variations in the sanctioned strength of the settlement kanungos staff the number of settlement kanungos actually required is, sometimes, considerably in excess of the number of those actually available and the additional posts can be filled only by the appointment of district candidates. It is, therefore, necessary to keep a sufficient reserve of such candidates to fill such appointments. To prove that the present number of kanungo candidates is insufficient, it is only necessary to mention that at the time of writing this the number of qualified district candidates available for appointment as officiating settlement kanungo falls short of the required number, and several local patwaris who are not kanungo candidates have been, therefore, employed as officiating settlement kanungos.

Kanungo examinations were held in all divisions of the province. Fifty-seven candidates including 16 from Native States appeared at these examinations and 32 candidates passed the examination completely and 5 partially. Three of the remaining candidates were absent and 17 failed totally. An examination of kanungo candidates was also held at Peshawar.

Kanungos.

10. The total number of kanungos on the district staff is 645 as against 620 last year. The increase is due to the addition of four posts in Jullundur, and the creation of the new post of special naib sadar kanungo in all the districts except Simla. In some of the districts, however, the new post was not filled before the close of the year under report. Standing Order No. 19 relating to kanungos was revised during the year; and the rules relating to the amalgamation of settlement kanungos with the kanungos on the district staff were made clearer. These rules provide that vacancies in the district kanungo staff should be filled by settlement kanungos, and vacancies among the latter, whether due to their transfer to the district staff or other causes, should be filled by district kanungo candidates. Each district is to be allotted certain settlement kanungos, and any vacancy arising in the kanungo staff of any particular district is to be filled by the appointment of one of the settlement kanungos allotted to that district. In the same way, on the post of a settlement kanungo falling vacant one of the kanungo candidates of the district to which that settlement kanungo has been allotted is to be appointed. The names of settlement kanungos allotted to any particular district are to be included in a supplementary list of kanungo candidates to be prepared for that district As the preparation of such supplementary lists will involve the distribution of the whole staff of settlement kanungos over different districts it has been provided that such lists should be in the first instance prepared by the Director of Land Records. Once these lists have been prepared he will have nothing further to do with them, as the only alterations that will be necessary will be the exclusion of the names of the settlement kanungos who owing to their appointment to the district staff or otherwise cease to be settlement kanungos and the inclusion of the names of the district candidates who are appointed in place of such settlement kanungos. Supplementary lists prepared by me are now being sent to different districts; and I hope that the confusion that exists at present in regard to the filling of vacancies in the district and the settlement kanungo staff will be removed by the issue of these lists.

All the reduced settlement kanungos, that is to say, all permanent settlement kanungos, who were reduced owing to a decrease in the number of settlements in progress, have been re-employed; and the sanctioned scale of the settlement kanungo staff is at present sufficiently large to admit of all of them

being made permanent again. As regards future, it has been provided in revised Standing Order No. 19 that whenever any reduction of permanent settlement kanungos, appears to be imminent the appointment of district candidates should be suspended till any kanungos who may be reduced are absorbed. This provision is not very satisfactory; but it is difficult to find any satisfactory solution of the questions arising from the ever varying strength of the settlement kanungo staff. These questions are—(1) what should be the number of permanent settlement kanungos? (2) what should be done with the surplus settlement kanungos when the sanctioned strength of the settlement kanungo staff falls short of this number? and (3) how should the additional posts be filled when this strength is in excess of this number? If the number of permanent settlement kanungos be always the same as the sanctioned strength of the settlement kanungo staff, which it may be noted here, varies not only with the number of settlements in progress but also, from time to time in then same settlement, then every decrease in this strength will throw some reduced kanungos on our hands; and this is a prospect which cannot be viewed with equanimity. No definite authoritative decision has been so far arrived at on this question; but in practice the number of permanent settlement kanungos is kept so low that there is no necessity for reducing any of them. Thus the contingency which the second question contemplates does not now actually arise. As regards the third question the only possible answer is that all such posts should be filled by district candidates who should be reverted as soon as the sanctioned strength is again reduced. District candidates are however averse to serving, far from their homes, in posts from which they are liable to revert. Thus the way in which we are at present meeting the difficulties arising from the ever varying strength of the settlement staff is not quite satisfactory; but it is not easy to say in what other way such difficulties should be met.

The question of the enhancement of the pay of kanungos is now under the consideration of the Government; and a substantial increase in the rates of pay will be probably made before long. The rule requiring that a kanungo should draw Rs. 20 as pay for the first year of his appointment has been already abolished. There existed a general impression that, on transfer, a kanungo was not entitled to the free transport of a horse by rail, but this impression was found to be incorrect and has been accordingly removed. The decrease in the number of settlements in progress and the consequent reduction of the kanungo establishment resulted in the prescribed maximum proportion of the first grade kanungos being exceeded, and led to the passing of an order in 1914 that no further promotions to this grade should be made till the excess was adjusted. The proportion has now fallen below the maximum limit; but before making any promotions to the first grade it has been found necessary to consider whether the present system of promotion to that grade should not be modified. At present all the settlement kanungos of the province are regarded as a single establishment so far as their transfers are concerned; but for purposes of promotion the settlement kanungos of each settlement are considered a separate establishment; and the result is that the chances of promotion of a kanungo are affected by his transfer from one settlement to another. The settlement officers are being consulted as to how this anomaly should be removed.

Thirteen kanungos on the district staff were promoted to superior posts as against 5 in the preceding year. The kanungos appointed as special naib sadar kanungos are not included in this number.

The same.

11. The kanungos were generally assisting in recruiting and war loan operations and the petitions received from men on active service were also usually referred to them for enquiry and report. Thus their work was considerably increased by the war; and in view of this as well as of the fact that sufficient supervision could not be exercised over them by their superior officers whose work was also increased by the war, it is satisfactory to note that they generally managed to keep their revenue work up-to-date. Except in a few districts the character of their work is also considered to be satisfactory. In some of the district reports it is stated that special inspections of their work were made as required by Standing Order No. 13; but the majority of the reports are silent on this point.

12. The touring of the district kanungos was deficient in Ambala Gujrat, Montgomery and Dera Ghazi Khan. The deficiency in Gujrat was due to the fact that the district kanungo was officiating as Superintendent, Vernacular Office, for five months of the touring season. In Dera Ghazi Khan, most of the district kanungos' time was devoted to the collection of statistics required for the different reports to be submitted during the settlement. No explanation for the deficiency of the district kanungo's tour in Ambala and Montgomery has been given in the reports of these districts. With a few exceptions, all the tahsil offices were inspected by the district kanungos twice as required by the rules ; and in addition to this the papers of 6,202 villages were checked by them as against those of 6,373 in the preceding year. In the Lahore district, the tahsil offices could be inspected only once owing to changes in the post of the district kanungo. The work of district kanungos is generally described as satisfactory ; but in the course of my inspections I have found that some of them do not yet sufficiently realise that the object of their inspection is not to check the work of patwaris, but to see whether the girdawars have been properly doing their work in the patwari circles visited by them. Their scrutiny of the diary of the patwaris and kanungos and the touring statements of the latter is also often perfunctory. Their offices are generally in a fairly satisfactory order.

District kanungos.

13. In the Ambala district new records of rights were prepared in 984 villages. The kanungo's office at Rupar has been enlarged, and the extension of that at Kharar has been sanctioned but the work has not been yet started. Proposals are also under consideration for the extension of the district kanungo's room. In the Kangra district all the settlement records of rights of the Palampur and Kangra tahsils have been filed in the tahsil offices. In the Ludhiana district, some inconvenience was felt owing to the omission, from the field books of the recent settlement of the area calculations of such of the fields as had remained unchanged since the preceding settlement ; and to remove this inconvenience copies of the *khasra pamaish* of the latter settlement have been now supplied to patwaris. In the Jhelum district the accommodation of the revenue record room is deficient, and white ants occasionally appear owing to deficient light and ventilation. Administrative sanction for a new record room has been received, but the work has not been yet started, owing to want of funds. There is nothing particular to note regarding the remaining districts, in all of which the record of rights are reported to be in good condition.

Records on rights.

14. The total number of jamabandis prepared in the year was 9,090 as against 8,553 in the preceding year, and the total number of jamabandis checked by collectors and their assistants 1,965 as against 1,889. The figures regarding the latter given in column 18 of Form IV do not however tally with those given in the body of the report as regards some of the districts. This is possibly due to a confusion arising from overlooking the fact that the jamabandis shown in column 17 are those prepared during the year under report while those shown in column 18 are some of those prepared in the preceding year. The rules regarding the checking of jamabandis were complied with as usual, notwithstanding the extra work entailed by the war. The check was not however, in some cases, as careful as it should have been. The instructions regarding *tatimma shajras* are now generally understood and followed. The Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot thinks that the changes due to mortgages and *hissadari kasht* should not be incorporated in the maps unless they are of two years standing ; and I think that other local officers should be consulted regarding this suggestion. It is necessary to avoid giving effect to only temporary changes in our maps.

Annual records.

15. The total number of mutations instituted during the year was 678,600 as against 720,754, and the total number of unattested mutations at the close of the year 137,693 as against 134,976 in the preceding year. There was thus a decrease of 42,154 in the former and an increase of 2,717 in the latter. Much extra work was thrown upon Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars by the war, and it is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding this, mutation work was kept fairly up to date. The Commissioners insisted upon this work being combined with recruiting and war loan work ; and there was also an increase in the number of extra

Mutations.

Naib Tahsildars and the total period of their employment. Their number increased from 34 to 60 as compared with the preceding year, and the total period of their employment from 44 to 102 months. The daily average of their outturn however decreased from 40 to 28 mutations. This was, partly at least, due to the fact that some of them had to assist in recruiting and war loan operations and were not thus exclusively employed on mutation work. It appears that the orders withdrawing their power of attesting mutations, which were passed last year, were not communicated to all girdawars before the commencement of the year under report; and the result was that 316 mutations were attested by them during this year. In last year's report I stated that in some respects our mutation procedure appeared to be unnecessarily elaborate; and it was remarked in the review of the Local Government that His Honour would be glad to receive any suggestions that I had to make in this connection. I have accordingly submitted my suggestions which have been sent to some of the local officers for opinion.

The following remarks have been made by the Settlement Officer of Kangra regarding mutation fees :—

"With reference to mutation fees I desire to draw attention to the frequency of disputes during settlement as to the patwari entitled to receive fees, such disputes arise everywhere but are commonest during settlement when additional patwaris are employed. The procedure of Section 20, Standing Order No. 23, does not obviate such disputes. It appears to me that in relation to his other duties for which a patwari receives no extra fees mutation work is made unnecessarily attractive, and that the extra advantages obtained in a circle where mutations are numerous are more than due compensation for the extra work involved. Patwaris' circles are fixed with a view to equality of work and where mutations are heavy the circles are smaller than elsewhere I would favour the collection of all mutation fees in Treasury and the distribution of the patwaris share equally to the entire staff of Mahal patwaris. During settlement I would advocate that no share in such fees be given to settlement patwaris who are paid for work done irrespective of its nature. I also desire to note a very common complaint by lambardars, who allege that on bringing the revenue to the tahsil if there be any shortage in mutation fees it is recorded as shortage in revenue (*i.e.*, mutation fees are treated as first charge on the sum brought in), this seems to me to be unavoidable if these fees are to be got in through the lambardari agency; the lambardars however make a grievance of the fact that they receive no 'pachotra' on such fees, and this latter matter is, I think, worthy of consideration."

Mr. Watson, who was then officiating as Commissioner of Jullundur, is not in favour of either of the proposals made in the above remarks. He thinks that the equal distribution of mutation fees will tend to encourage slackness in writing up mutations, and that it will not be wise to convert pachotra, which is at present a fixed remuneration for collecting revenue of all kinds, into a sum varying with the amount collected. The former proposal was made last year by the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot, and was considered by the Financial Commissioner in reviewing last year's report.

Note Books.

16. Note books are generally reported to be up to date. Some of the Sub-Divisional Officers and Revenue Assistant have been recording remarks in abstract village note books; but few of the Deputy Commissioners have been able to spare any time for this purpose. The system of completing such books in the tahsil with the help of the office kanungo was adopted during the year in the Gujranwala district. The reports of the other districts do not mention whether or not this system has been introduced.

Partitions.

17. There was a decrease of 2,660 in the number of institutions, of 1,712 in the number of disposals and of 723 in the pending files as compared with the preceding year. The work is thus fairly up to date, but as stated by the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot whose remarks, with which the Commissioner agrees, are reproduced below, partition cases do not receive as much personal attention from Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars as they should :—

"The Tahsildars do not take enough trouble over partition work. They do not make a point of taking them up on the spot as they should do. They leave the whole file too much in the hands of their muharrirs. They are often unaware of the number of fruitless *peshis* that have been going on. They do not take steps to see that parties are properly served. One Tahsildar

whose partition work I have just inspected never wrote any order with his own hand at all. He merely signs orders written by the muharrirs and I have many doubts if he knew much of what was going on."

General.

18. The extra work thrown upon the revenue establishment by the war did not result in any appreciable neglect of such of the duties connected with land records as are usually performed by it. Mutation and partition work was kept fairly up to date, and jamabandi and girdawari work was checked as usual. Some of the district reports show that the instructions regarding the special annual test of the work of kanungos were also duly complied with. Dialluvion work received as much attention as in previous years. Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars do not however pay sufficient attention to the checking of *titimma shajras* and *dhalbachhes*, and the instruction in paragraph 12, Standing Order No. 13, requiring them to make a thorough inspection of each patwari's circle is seldom complied with. The quality of partition work also leaves much to be desired. Now that the war work is over an endeavour should be made to remove these defects.

LAHORE :

Dated 12th December 1918.

RAHIM BAKHSH,

Director of Land Records, Punjab.

73 DLR - 220 - 18.12.18 - SGPP Lahore

QUINQUENNIAL RETURN.

FORM No. I.

TABLE SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD KANUNGO CIRCLES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division.	No.	District.	Number of field kanungos.	Number of patwaris.	Area and revenue (00's omitted).			Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.	Average per field kanungo.		Average per patwari.		Remarks.
					Area in acres.									
					Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.			Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	
							Rs.							
Ambala.	1	Hissar ...	18	306	33,186	27,877	10,391	1,033,102	374,087	55,731	20,783	3,278	1,223	
	2	Rohtak ...	17	335	14,384	11,615	16,386	1,591,743	421,217	93,632	24,777	4,751	1,257	
	3	Gurgaon ...	19	357	12,760	9,809	14,511	1,080,119	432,385	56,848	22,757	3,026	1,211	
	4	Karnal ...	18	344	20,104	11,255	13,475	1,880,147	412,496	107,656	24,264	5,320	1,199	
	5	Ambala ...	15	358	11,953	7,389	12,751	1,664,221	446,439	110,948	29,762	4,649	1,247	
	6	Simla ...	1	9	51,584	10,140	20,587	64,555	11,115	64,555	11,115	7,173	1,235	
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	21	344	17,214	5,837	10,417	3,475,781	534,112	165,513	25,434	10,104	1,548	
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	24	485	14,150	7,206	18,089	2,760,306	77,357	115,013	32,390	5,691	1,302	
	9	Jullundur ...	18	412	8,592	6,858	17,333	2,214,141	590,220	123,008	32,790	5,374	1,432	
	10	Ludhiana ...	14	300	8,928	7,337	13,364	1,621,661	371,435	115,833	25,102	5,406	1,238	
	11	Ferozepore ...	20	398	25,952	12,580	15,891	1,679,990	533,106	84,000	26,655	4,221	1,339	
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	14	276	17,520	12,501	12,153	1,629,137	989,387	116,367	27,813	5,902	1,410	
	13	Amritsar ...	15	308	9,989	7,591	15,516	1,621,311	530,419	108,087	35,361	5,264	1,722	
	14	Gurdaspur ...	21	438	11,693	8,329	18,395	1,888,645	675,085	89,935	32,147	4,312	1,541	
	15	Sialkot ...	19	418	12,604	9,507	17,374	2,174,680	732,832	114,457	38,570	5,203	1,753	
	16	Gujranwala ...	24	398	24,920	15,814	28,070	2,647,332	447,426	110,306	18,643	6,652	1,124	
Rawalpindi.	17	Gujrat ...	13	248	14,200	9,412	12,573	1,639,083	635,445	126,083	48,880	6,609	2,562	
	18	Shahpur ...	17	275	30,720	13,421	21,729	1,582,759	306,641	93,109	18,036	5,756	1,115	
	19	Jhelum ...	11	221	17,718	7,436	7,348	1,517,378	457,361	419,411	581,004	21,461	6,470	
	20	Rawalpindi ...	12	217	13,119	5,942	6,732	1,299,005	472,463	108,250	39,372	5,986	2,177	
	21	Attock ...	10	202	27,026	10,947	6,738	1,083,518	423,987	108,552	42,399	5,374	2,099	
	22	Mianwali ...	15	171	34,420	7,874	5,005	653,081	251,691	43,539	16,779	3,819	1,472	
Multan.	23	Montgomery ...	12	186	13,219	7,366	5,603	936,788	142,718	78,066	11,893	5,036	767	
	24	Lyallpur ...	15	245	20,708	14,551	50,937	1,887,583	162,420	125,839	10,828	7,704	663	
	25	Jhang ...	14	231	21,717	8,670	13,701	1,407,113	265,351	100,508	18,954	6,091	1,149	
	26	Multan ...	21	338	37,382	13,430	21,845	1,147,910	237,824	54,662	11,325	3,396	704	
	27	Muzaffargarh ...	27	330	35,669	7,405	8,714	1,302,132	427,833	48,227	15,846	3,946	1,296	
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan...	13	170	34,756	10,718	5,298	540,864	243,586	41,605	18,737	3,181	1,432	
		Total ...	458	8,320	596,190	298,817	4,21,426	43,946,240	11,006,438	95,952	24,031	5,282	1,321	

FORM No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PATWARIS AND PATWARI CANDIDATES AND PUNISHMENTS AND PROMOTIONS OF PATWARIS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS.									CANDIDATES.							
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Number.	Number who have passed. The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	Number who have passed. The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number dismissed.	Number reduced, suspended, or fined.	Number promoted to kanungoships or other appointments.	Number.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	Number who have passed. The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	Number who have passed. The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number who have passed the Patwari Examination.	Remarks.
Ambala.	1	Hissar ...	331	1	99	100	30	131	1	7	2	69	21	...	23	23	32	54	
	2	Rohtak ...	360	1	183	187	52	219	2	54	7	70	19	...	34	34	59	46	
	3	Gurgaon ...	379	3	218	221	58	232	4	85	2	142	37	4	77	81	117	96	
	4	Karnal ...	359	2	174	176	49	232	3	99	2	75	21	1	31	32	56	63	
	5	Ambala ...	383	1	241	242	63	157	9	178	3	114	30	2	42	44	76	69	
	6	Simla ...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	100	...	2	2	9	4	
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	353	2	185	187	53	230	4	99	1	123	35	...	41	41	99	78	
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	514	17	357	374	73	297	4	182	3	124	24	1	80	81	108	88	
	9	Jullundur ...	428	8	250	258	60	183	1	45	3	110	27	...	49	49	77	77	
	10	Ludhiana ...	307	...	213	213	69	113	3	40	1	102	33	...	60	60	56	91	
	11	Ferozepore ...	423	9	189	198	47	184	2	83	2	98	23	...	33	33	70	79	
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	285	4	136	140	49	76	4	44	2	89	31	...	46	46	31	72	
	13	Amritsar ...	327	4	173	177	54	114	3	111	...	90	27	1	28	24	53	24	
	14	Gurdaspur ...	493	10	231	241	49	208	1	59	2	121	25	3	55	58	75	60	
	15	Sialkot ...	442	3	198	201	46	191	1	91	2	123	28	...	59	58	90	81	
	16	Gujranwala ...	424	7	139	196	46	134	7	133	6	65	13	...	27	27	40	35	
Rawalpindi.	17	Gujrat ...	260	8	101	109	42	89	...	53	2	75	29	...	44	44	42	65	
	18	Shahpur ...	292	4	107	111	38	108	6	11	...	76	26	...	27	27	54	48	
	19	Jhelum ...	221	...	84	84	38	89	1	47	2	53	24	...	24	24	47	31	
	20	Rawalpindi ...	231	...	73	73	32	162	1	49	...	56	24	1	22	23	52	49	
	21	Attock ...	214	3	87	90	42	113	...	48	1	63	29	1	24	25	52	33	
	22	Mianwali ...	189	2	82	84	44	98	4	143	1	56	30	3	22	25	36	52	
Multan.	23	Montgomery ...	199	1	62	63	32	49	1	77	2	65	33	1	23	24	40	58	
	24	Lyallpur ...	263	7	178	185	70	79	...	74	2	65	25	...	25	25	49	43	
	25	Jhang ...	249	3	129	132	53	42	1	56	3	69	28	3	29	32	42	63	
	26	Multan ...	363	12	182	194	53	132	4	303	8	69	20	5	36	41	44	66	
	27	Muzaffargarh ...	248	5	156	161	46	152	2	160	1	63	18	2	34	36	46	62	
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan.	195	3	65	68	35	125	8	179	4	61	31	1	26	27	39	58	
		Total ...	8,841	120	4,345	4,465	51	3,898	77	2,510	64	2,296	26	29	1,017	1,043	1,591	1,650	

FORM No. III.

STATEMENT SHOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF KANUNGOS AND KANUNGO CANDIDATES AND PROMOTIONS OF KANUNGOS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			KANUNGOS.					KANUNGO CANDIDATES.									
Division.	Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Total number of the Kanungo establishment.	*Number of Kanungo vacancies filled during the year.* Given to Patwaris accepted under paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	*Number of Kanungo vacancies filled during the year.* Given to candidates accepted under paragraph 2 (2) and (3) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	*Number of Kanungo vacancies filled during the year.* Total.	Number of Kanungos promoted to Naib-Tahsildarship or higher appointments during the year.	*Total number of candidates on the list.* Accepted under paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	*Total number of candidates on the list.* Accepted under paragraph 2 (2) and (3) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	*Total number of candidates on the list.* Total.	Percentage of column 11 on column 4.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	*Number who have passed* The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	*Number who have passed* The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Number who have passed the Kanungo examination.	Number who have received Director's certificate of efficiency.	REMARKS.
AMBALA.	1	Hissar ...	25	...	...	*1	...	6	...	6	24	2	...	6	6	6	
	2	Rohtak ...	24	...	...	*5	2	18	1	19	79	14	2	16	10	10	
	3	Gurgaon ...	23	...	...	*2	...	8	5	13	46	9	5	8	7	7	
	4	Karnal ...	24	2	...	2	...	4	1	5	20	4	2	3	5	4	
	5	Ambala ...	23	...	...	*4	2	5	3	8	35	5	3	5	8	7	
	6	Simla ...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	200	4	1	1	3	3	
JULLUNDUR.	7	Kangra ...	30	...	...	*1	...	10	5	15	50	11	6	9	13	13	
	8	Hoshiarpur	30	...	1	1	...	10	5	15	50	11	11	4	13	13	
	9	Juliundur...	25	2	1	(a)3	...	7	3	10	40	7	5	5	10	10	
	10	Ludhiana ...	21	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	38	6	2	6	4	4	
	11	Ferozepore .	28	...	...	*1	...	12	2	14	50	11	8	6	13	13	
LAHORE.	12	Lahore ...	20	...	...	*2	1	4	3	7	35	2	3	4	5	5	
	13	Amritsar ...	20	...	...	*1	...	...	1	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	
	14	Gurdaspur...	28	...	...	...	1	16	5	21	75	10	8	13	14	14	
	15	Sialkot ...	27	...	...	*4	1	6	4	10	37	4	4	6	10	10	
	16	Gujranwala	32	...	...	*5	...	6	2	8	25	4	5	3	6	6	
RAWALPINDI.	17	Gujrat ...	19	...	...	*1	1	8	5	13	65	6	5	7	13	12	
	18	Shahpur ...	24	...	...	...	1	14	4	18	75	8	5	12	12	12	
	19	Jhelum ...	17	...	...	*3	...	3	3	6	35	4	3	3	5	5	
	20	Rawalpindi	18	...	...	*1	1	3	1	4	22	4	1	2	4	4	
	21	Attock ...	16	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	50	7	3	4	4	4	
MULTAN.	22	Mianwali ...	21	...	...	2	...	10	3	13	62	9	3	7	8	8	
	23	Montgomery	18	2	...	(c)3	...	5	1	6	33	4	3	2	5	5	
	24	Lyallpur ...	22	...	...	*1	...	4	...	4	18	2	1	3	4	4	
	25	Jhang ...	20	1	...	(b)3	1	7	3	10	50	6	5	5	4	4	
	26	Multan ...	30	4	1	(b)7	2	5	3	8	27	6	5	3	3	3	
	27	Muzaffargarh	34	...	...	...	...	13	4	17	50	9	5	10	13	13	
	28	D. G. Khan	19	...	...	*3	...	6	3	9	47	8	4	5	5	5	
		Total ...	645	11	3	59	13	204	76	280	44	178	109	158	207	204	

* Given to Settlement Kanungos.
(a) Three given to Settlement Kanungos.
(b) Two given to Settlement Kanungos.
(c) One given to Settlement Kanungo.

FORM

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND RECORD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Mutations.					Partitions.						
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Number of villages.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number attested.	Balance unattested at close of year.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number decided.	Area in acres involved in decided cases.	Cultivated area in acres included in column 14.	Number of cases pending at close of year.
Ambala.	1	Hissar ...	1,007	2,915	17,635	20,550	16,093	4,457	182	183	365	231	23,992	21,643	134
	2	Rohtak ...	773	2,959	23,158	26,117	22,167	3,950	113	238	351	198	6,957	5,169	153
	3	Gurgaon ...	1,466	5,999	39,318	45,317	40,161	5,156	63	119	182	141	9,291	6,939	41
	4	Karnal ...	1,454	3,325	15,111	18,436	14,684	3,752	68	141	209	150	16,065	7,768	59
	5	Ambala ...	1,800	5,994	32,896	38,890	34,383	4,507	230	212	442	288	7,630	3,320	154
	6	Simla ...	238	55	1,379	1,434	1,429	5	15	20	35	31	186	52	4
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	718	4,347	41,807	46,154	41,481	4,673	152	813	965	647	4,303	2,819	318
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	2,179	18,354	44,833	63,187	48,443	14,744	450	363	813	503	13,637	8,735	310
	9	Jullundur ...	1,315	10,318	31,513	41,831	31,594	10,237	139	391	530	465	5,684	4,079	65
	10	Ludhiana ...	900	5,945	24,651	30,596	28,287	2,309	116	142	258	168	2,045	1,701	90
	11	Ferozepore ...	1,596	9,476	34,201	43,677	32,061	11,616	171	295	466	284	90,229	82,803	182
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	1,287	2,526	17,349	19,875	16,787	3,088	129	176	305	231	4,158	3,455	74
	13	Amritsar ...	1,079	5,265	25,640	30,905	23,523	7,382	56	210	266	215	7,715	5,126	51
	14	Gurdaspur ...	2,363	6,780	34,841	41,621	35,757	5,864	128	282	410	280	9,439	6,220	130
	15	Sialkot ...	2,519	8,054	44,037	52,091	38,980	13,111	221	248	469	243	8,544	...	226
	16	Gujranwala ...	1,846	3,779	14,211	17,990	13,179	4,811	379	177	556	291	70,144	16,957	265
Rawalpindi.	17	Gujrat ...	1,512	6,448	33,515	39,963	34,134	5,829	178	342	520	351	14,815	6,654	169
	18	Shahpur ...	1,069	3,238	14,513	17,751	14,805	2,946	126	49	175	104	78,495	17,480	71
	19	Jhelum ...	954	5,118	22,300	27,418	23,091	4,327	125	227	352	216	4,682	4,019	136
	20	Rawalpindi ...	1,174	3,976	25,653	29,629	26,084	3,545	84	61	145	106	13,446	10,313	39
	21	Attock ...	672	2,971	22,676	25,647	22,689	2,958	161	216	377	270	21,702	4,952	107
	22	Mianwali ...	441	3,757	17,941	21,698	16,734	4,964	150	269	419	262	37,265	23,005	157
Multan.	23	Montgomery ...	1,507	627	3,670	4,297	3,622	675	115	136	251	122	24,751	12,112	129
	24	Lyallpur ...	1,293	2,666	11,525	14,191	10,773	3,418	32	51	83	55	3,315	2,377	28
	25	Jhang ...	1,018	1,081	8,232	9,313	7,865	1,448	94	179	273	190	4,740	2,300	83
	26	Multan ...	1,444	1,473	14,089	15,562	13,975	1,587	181	196	377	300	10,854	01	77
	27	Muzaffargarh ...	937	2,045	20,828	22,873	18,952	3,921	229	388	617	482	11,619	6 319	135
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan	840	5,485	41,078	46,563	44,150	2,413	57	107	163	129	11,619	5,165	34
		Total ...	35,701	134,976	678,600	813,576	675,883	137,693	4,144	6,230	10,374	6,953	517,382	276,583	3,421

No. IV.

AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Detailed Jamabandis.			Number of Villages in which crop inspections were checked.			District Kanungo's work.			Boundary and Survey Marks.			
									Total repaired during the year.			
Number of villages for which prepared during the year.	Number of villages in which checked by Collector and his Assistants.	Number of jamabandis and annual papers filed by due dates.	By Collector and his Assistants.	By Tahsildars.	By Naib-Tahsildars.	Number of days spent on tour.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Offices.	Tri-junction pillars.	Square survey marks.	Traverse points.	Trigonometrical survey pillars.
235	70	235	106	286	833	163	112	10	...	...	...	5
183	90	956	93	309	396	242	307	8	56	1	...	1
383	109	1,466	256	316	451	130	74	9	...	..	...	...
410	35	384	94	267	379	160	526	10	44	77	...	3
202	8	1,800	27	473	819	86	170	10	923	1,187	...	2
64	...	937	...	...	130	160	159	1	49	...	...	...
1,060	285	1,059	60	402	540	191	96	11	82	...	...	3
481	125	2,660	173	292	542	157	244	8	...	...	...	
353	...	353	278	325	403	119	182	8	...	..	...	...
224	87	224	112	183	344	174	520	6	...	...	...	2
406	87	1,594	76	252	526	174	405	10	...	...	...	5
325	51	694	155	303	503	125	82	3	...	...	...	1
306	68	305	887	330	326	163	190	6	...	...	...	5
552	133	552	245	493	338	139	255	8	4	...	...	2
613	71	3,023	314	474	504	113	173	13	...	...	...	6
477	61	2,319	121	407	751	152	187	10	...	...	...	...
364	36	1,872	102	183	609	72	120	6	...	...	...	...
240	154	1,063	184	12	794	106	64	8	...	...	...	...
239	...	237	43	232	207	170	296	6	...	...	...	...
275	19	275	80	196	225	161	390	8	...	...	...	2
158	56	157	14	247	203	134	89	8	...	...	...	...
110	58	532	151	145	570	112	84	6	...	...	...	9
285	112	277	205	379	999	95	123	8	...	...	...	...
327	70	1,290	53	273	422	158	446	8	5	...	...	...
251	63	234	205	314	515	157	491	6	...	...	...	...
334	10	334	175	321	1,059	103	136	11	12	...	246	1
233	107	5,618	329	359	1,394	238	264	8	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	132	421	834	68	17	...	...	...	...	4
9,090	1,965	30,450	4,475	8,144	15,621	4,022	6,202	211	1,175	1,265	246	70

FORM NO. V.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Total number of Patwaris, including Assistant Patwaris.	Salaries.		Stationery and Printing.		Patwari School.	Survey equipment.	Rewards.	Gratuities.	Other charges.	Total,		Remarks.
				Cost.	Annual average per head.	Cost.	Annual average per head.						Cost.	Annual average per head.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ambala.	1	Hissar ...	331	52,099	157	1,664	5	...	...	...	1,025	413	55,201	167	
	2	Rohtak ...	360	52,024	145	2,060	6	...	...	...	290	4,538	58,912	164	
	3	Gurgaon ...	379	53,307	141	1,618	4	112	8	...	...	522	55,552	147	
	4	Karnal ...	359	52,598	146	1,968	5	7	7	...	780	560	55,920	155	
	5	Ambala ...	383	50,470	132	2,915	8	...	...	...	1,600	450	55,435	145	
	6	Simla ...	9	1,427	158	59	6	...	...	...	...	22	1,508	167	
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	353	52,495	149	6,764	19	...	16	285	550	11,084	71,194	202	
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	514	75,210	146	4,036	7	48	...	...	150	543	79,987	155	
	9	Jullundur ...	428	56,278	131	2,434	6	...	...	...	210	182	59,104	138	
	10	Ludhiana ...	307	45,307	148	2,941	10	226	...	...	150	593	49,217	160	
	11	Ferozepore ...	423	64,077	151	2,927	6	...	...	...	330	552	67,886	160	
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	285	3 ,59	139	1,438	5	312	40	...	490	643	42,782	150	
	13	Amritsar ...	3 7	48,589	149	1,337	4	...	...	...	750	430	51,106	156	
	14	Gurdaspur ...	493	74,100	150	2,677	5	...	...	...	120	779	77,676	157	
	15	Sialkot ...	442	64,978	147	1	...	191	44	...	150	718	66,082	149	
	16	Gujranwala ...	424	59,649	140	1,829	4	...	...	...	590	494	62,562	147	
	17	Gujrat ...	260	37,543	144	1,531	6	...	...	...	150	776	40,000	154	
Rawalpindi.	18	Shahpur ...	292	41,538	142	2,054	7	...	...	...	...	547	44,139	151	
	19	Jhelum ...	221	31,963	145	1,349	6	152	24	...	220	2,060	35,768	162	
	20	Rawalpindi ...	231	35,503	154	1,835	8	...	...	...	...	375	37,713	163	
	21	Attock ...	214	29,501	138	1,200	6	...	...	...	250	388	31,339	146	
	22	Mianwali ...	189	26,639	140	...	...	...	...	...	190	1,035	27,864	147	
Multan.	23	Montgomery ...	199	25,996	130	1,404	7	...	18	...	360	370	28,148	141	
	24	Lyallpur ...	266	37,087	141	1,271	4	...	...	...	540	1,613	40,511	154	
	25	Jhang ...	249	35,026	140	1,045	4	...	...	...	60	622	36,753	147	
	26	Multan ...	363	47,837	132	3,436	10	...	6	124	1,262	964	53,629	148	
	27	Muzaffargarh ...	348	50,466	145	2,488	7	...	16	...	150	304	53,424	154	
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	195	25,896	133	2,381	12	...	...	74	270	680	29,301	150	
		Total ...	8,841	12,67,462	143	56,657	6	1,048	179	483	10,637	32,257	13,68,723	155	

73 DLR 221—19-12-18—SGPP Lahore.

REPORT

ON THE

OPERATONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1919.

Lahore:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1920.

Price: Re. 0-8-0 or 9d.

Punjab Land Record Department
Report for 1918-19.

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REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1919.

Lahore:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1920.

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No. 6546 (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.)

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. E. JOSEPH, I.C.S.,
Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 2nd March 1920.

Revenue and Agriculture.
Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records for the year 1918-19 which was submitted with your letter No. 491—54-E.-10, dated the 2nd February 1920.

2. The total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris in the Province has increased from 8,841 to 8,910 and the proportion belonging to agricultural tribes has risen from 45 per cent. to 46 per cent. One thousand one hundred and seventy-nine patwari candidates were accepted during the year and the increase in the extent to which they were drawn from the agricultural community is satisfactory. The Director has no complaint to make of the general conduct and efficiency of patwaris, but coupled with the increased extent to which they are drawn from the agricultural classes there has been a further decline in their educational qualifications. It is, however, hoped that the proposals for improvement in pay and the institution of a Provident Fund which are now matured, will serve to draw men of the right standard. The attractions of the service will be further increased now that Government has undertaken the responsibility for providing and maintaining accommodation for the patwari and his office throughout the Province. The experiment of the amalgamation of canal and revenue patwaris was tried for several years in some colony chaks in the Lyallpur and Shahpur Districts, but it did not achieve sufficient success to justify its extension and had to be abandoned.

3. The question of increasing the emoluments of kanungos who like patwaris play a very important part in the land record administration is under the consideration of Government, while the proposal of the Financial Commissioners that a kanungo candidate, if not in Government service, should receive during the period of his settlement training a subsistence allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem has been accepted. If it is found that the adoption of the recommendations of the Clerical Establishments Committee will adversely affect the prospects of promotion of patwaris and kanungos to posts in the district office establishments, Sir Edward Maclagan will consider sympathetically any proposals of the Financial Commissioner on the subject.

The supervision of the work of field kanungos has been inadequate and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that the attention of the district officers should be drawn to the need for careful observance of the rules contained in Standing Order No. 13. Revenue Officers have now been relieved of much miscellaneous work entailed by the war and should be able to devote more time and care to the checking of *jamabandis*.

4. The decrease in the institution of mutations which was noticed last year and which the Financial Commissioner now reports was not due to any appreciable diminution in the number of superfluous entries has not continued. The influenza epidemic created such havoc that largely from this cause the number of mutations went up from 678,600 to 902,632 during the year under review. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that in spite of this increase and notwithstanding the interference caused by the disease, and by other calls on the duties of the revenue staff in connection with the disturbances of last April, the number of pending mutations compares favourably with the figures of the preceding year.

5. The number of partition cases instituted during the year also showed a slight rise and the disposals decreased. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot view with unconcern the general tendency to treat the disposal of partition cases with indifference, as they are a matter of the greatest importance to the comfort and economy of the parties concerned.

6. The year under review has been one of great difficulties for the department. The influenza epidemic took its toll from the patwari and kanungo agency and indirectly increased their work. The incendiarism at Gujranwala and the accidental fire at Sialkot destroyed valuable records, some of which it is impossible to replace. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Director is able to report that the records of the province generally are maintained satisfactorily, and the Lieutenant-Governor takes the opportunity of thanking all who have contributed to this result. The report is an admirable one and His Honour congratulates Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh on his energetic and successful administration of the Department.

I have, etc.,

E. JOSEPH,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2425 FC—836—2·3·20—SGPP, Lahore.

No. 491—54-E.-10.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:

Dated Lahore, 2nd February 1920.

FROM

V. CONNOLLY, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,

Punjab,

To

THE REVENUE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

PUNJAB.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward a copy of the Departmental Report of the Director of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1919, with the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

Patwaris.

2. The number of patwari candidates accepted during the year was 1,179 as against 667 in the preceding year. The large increase is probably mainly due to vacancies in the lists of patwaris and of candidates caused by the influenza epidemic. Seventy-six per cent. of the new candidates belonged to agricultural tribes. This is a satisfactory increase on the similar percentage of 66 for the preceding year and of the total number of candidates 71 per cent. are now agriculturists. There is a slight further decline in the educational qualifications of the candidates as only 44 per cent. of the present total number have passed the Middle School or higher examination. The percentage last year was 45 and in 1916-17 47. Middle passed candidates, however, are not likely to come forward in sufficient numbers until the present rates of patwars' remuneration are improved. The Financial Commissioner during the year agreed to the amendment of the rules regarding the acceptance of primary passed candidates so as to permit of the acceptance of any primary passed candidates who have shown special aptitude for patwaris' work in the course of a settlement. There appears to be still some laxity in the admission of non-agricultural candidates who have passed the primary standard only. Attention will be called to the matter. The percentage of candidates who have passed the patwar examination has declined from 72 to 69, but this decline is probably largely due to the large number of new candidates accepted; many of these have not had time yet to pass the examination. Six hundred and fifty-one candidates were appointed patwaris and assistant patwaris during the year and 70 per cent. of these belonged to agricultural tribes.

The same.

3. The conduct and efficiency of the patwaris is in general reported to be satisfactory, while there was a decrease in the total number of punishments awarded as compared with the preceding year. The land record work of the province is done by a staff which is at present admittedly underpaid. It is very creditable to the latter that it should be done as well as it is, especially under the scanty modicum of supervision which it has received from superior officers during the

last few years. The number of dismissals was 117 or 1·4 per cent. of the total strength. It was only 77 last year but this was an unusually low number, dismissals in 1916-17 having amounted to 111. Proposals for improving the pay of patwaris and for introducing a Provident Fund with a Government contribution equal to that contributed by the patwaris themselves have recently been submitted to Government. It is a matter of congratulation that it has at last been found possible to take this long delayed step which it may be hoped will serve to increase the attractions of the patwari service. Another substantial but for the present rather prospective improvement has been introduced by the decision definitely reached during the year that patwarkhanas shall be gradually provided and shall be maintained by Government in all patwari circles throughout the Province, the initial expense of construction or acquisition of suitable buildings being spread over 10 or 15 years. The matter is one which has been on an unsatisfactory footing for many years past. Patwaris were promoted to 55 superior posts during the year. These promotions were in addition to promotions to the post of settlement kanungo. The number of promotions of the latter kind is not given by Director of Land Records for the reasons noted in paragraph 6 of his report but it probably amounted at the least to a figure between 20 and 25. Seventy-seven out of the 103 new kanungo candidates selected during the year were patwaris. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners of Sialkot, Gujrat, Jhelum, Attock and Lyallpur Districts will be drawn to the neglect in these districts of the rules in paragraph 2 of Standing Order 19 regarding the proportion of kanungo candidates who should as a general rule be patwaris. The Director of Land Records refers to the adverse effect which it is possible that the proposals of the Clerical Establishment Committee if fully carried out will have on the prospects of promotion to posts on district office establishment of both patwaris and kanungos. The Financial Commissioner will be ready to give this question full consideration if the Director of Land Records will refer it to him separately. A report on the experiment for the complete or partial amalgamation of the duties of the revenue and canal patwaris was submitted to Government during the year. The Financial Commissioners recorded their opinion that the results of the experiment showed that such amalgamation was not at present practicable. Government accepted their view and the experiment has now come to end.

Kanungos.

4. Proposals for an increase in the pay of field, office and district kanungos and for an extra (settlement) allowance to kanungos emyloyed in settlements were submitted to Government during the year. The Financial Commissioner hopes that the orders passed on these proposals will result in a sufficient number of candidates coming forward to fill up the deficiency in the necessary number of candidates which at present exists in some districts. The proposal recently submitted to Government that stipends of Rs. 20 should be paid to kanungo candidates during the period of their settlement training should also, if accepted, tend to this result. The difficulty regarding the promotion of settlement kanungos referred to in paragraph 4 of Financial Commissioner's review of last year's report and in paragraph 10 of the present report has been removed by Correction Slip No. 410, dated 17th December 1919, to paragraph 23 of Standing Order No. 19. This correction slip prescribes that for purposes of promotion all settlement kanungos shall be considered as belonging to the establishment of the districts in the supplementary list of which their names are included, an alteration which will also facilitate the transfer without loss of grade of 1st grade settlement kanungos to the kanungo staff of their districts. Only 9 kanungos were promoted to superior posts during the year as against 13 in the preceding year. The Financial Commissioner will again draw the attention of all Commissioners to the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks on the subject of such promotions in paragraph 4 of his review of the Director's Report for 1916-17 and as already stated he will be prepared to give full consideration to any difficulties that may arise in this connection owing to the recommendations of the Clerical Establishment Committee. The Deputy Commissioners who have reported on the work of their kanungos consider it to be fairly satisfactory, but the Director of Land Records points out that the reports of many districts contain no remarks about the

efficiency or otherwise of the kanungo staff. He considers that this omission is not surprising in view of the fact that the instructions contained in Standing Order No. 13 regarding the annual testing of the work of field kanungos do not appear to have been observed in many districts. The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Director of Land Records that the non-observance of these instructions is unsatisfactory and he will address Deputy Commissioners and impress upon them that it is of the greatest importance that the instructions should be strictly carried out. This defect is doubtless a result of the scanty attention which during recent strenuous years Deputy Commissioners and their assistants have been able to give to the very important subject of the progressive improvement of our land records. The defect is one which now calls for immediate remedy. The reports on the work of the district kanungos are favourable for all districts except Jhelum. The touring of these officials is stated to be deficient in only Karnal, Gujrat, Multan and Jhelum. The reasons given for the deficiency in Karnal and Multan however are satisfactory, while column 23 of Form IV attached to the report shows that there was no deficiency in Gujrat and Jhelum according to the standard prescribed by paragraph 296 of the Land Administration Manual. The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Director of Land Records that a column should be added to Form IV to show the number of kanungo circles visited by the Sadr Kanungo at least once during the year.

Records.

5. The damage done by incendiarism in Gujranwala in April and by an accidental fire in Sialkot in December 1919 and the steps taken to replace as far as possible the records destroyed have already been reported to Government and are further explained in paragraph 13 of the report. The future evidential value of the copies which have been prepared is under consideration. During the year 9,164 jamabandis were prepared and of these 1,892 were checked by Collectors and their Assistants. An insufficient number were checked by the Sub-Divisional Officers of Kaithal, Palwal and Kulu and by the Collector and his Assistants in Ludhiana, Mianwali and Gujranwala and the attention of the officers concerned will be drawn to this. The Financial Commissioner fully agrees with the Director of Land Records that now that the heavy miscellaneous work entailed by the War is over, it is essential that far more careful checking by tahsildars and naib-tahsildars should be insisted on by district officers. The question of the undesirability of incorporating in the tahsil copy of the settlement map changes due to mortgages and *hissadari kasht* of a purely temporary nature is still under consideration. The mutations instituted during the year rose to the large number of 902,632 against 678,600 in the preceding year and the increase was chiefly due to the deaths caused by the influenza epidemic which swept away so large a proportion of the population in the autumn of 1918. It is highly creditable to the naib-tahsildars and tahsildars of the province that in spite of the much greater number of institutions, of the fact that fewer extra naib-tahsildars were employed on mutation work than in the preceding year and of the interference with work caused by the influenza epidemic and the disorders in April, the total number of unattested mutations was only 147,515 at the close of the year as compared with 137,693 at the close of 1917-18, while the work done is generally reported to have been satisfactory. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Lieutenant-Governor's review of last year's report regarding the elimination of unnecessary mutations, Mr. Fagan is of opinion after making such inquiry as was practicable that there has been no appreciable, if indeed any, decrease in the number of superfluous mutations entered up by patwaris in the last few years. He has therefore recently submitted proposals to Government for securing the discontinuance of such superfluous entries.

Partitions.

6. There is a small decrease in the pending file of partition cases, but this is due to a decrease in the number of cases for disposal as only 6,67 cases were completed during the year as against 6,953 in 1917-18. The influenza epidemic and the disturbances in April no doubt account for the decrease in disposals but the Financial Commissioner agrees with the Director of Land Records that constant effort is required for securing that partition work is dealt with without un-

necessary delays. He is glad to notice that in their tahsil inspections Commissioners are devoting their attention to this important branch of revenue work with a view to putting a stop to such delays.

General. 7. The magnitude of the work done by the Land Records establishment of the province and the scope and importance of its functions are not generally appreciated by the public nor indeed by many classes of officials. The figures given in columns 6—10 of Form I attached to the report convey some interesting information on these matters. It may be summarised in the statement that our provincial land records, standing and annual, include detailed and generally up-to-date entries regarding the varied rights existing in and the yearly produce of approximately 44 million fields comprising an area of 59 million acres and yielding a land revenue of some four crores of rupees. The fields appear on the records arranged in 11 million cultivators (*khatauni*) and 3⅓ million proprietors (*iamabandi*) holdings while the number of individual proprietors whose names are contained in the records is nearly 4 millions. That it should be possible to say, as it is, that land records dealing with so huge a mass of material are in a satisfactory condition is at the least a matter for congratulation, but there is still extensive room for improvement in the amount of check and supervision exercised by all grades of officers. The influenza epidemic, the disorders in April and the completion of work arising out of the War however seriously interfered with the work of the Revenue staff during the year and the Financial Commissioner confidently expects that Deputy Commissioners and also Commissioners, now that they are free from more important pre-occupations, will take measures for the very early removal of the defects which the Director, Land Records, has pointed out. In the orders passed by Government on the proposals referred to in paragraph 7 of the Financial Commissioner's review of last year's report regarding the improvement of the supervision of record work in certain districts, it has been decided to post to the Hoshiarpur district an additional officer who will devote the greater part of his time to Revenue work as a second Revenue Assistant, while the question of relieving the first Revenue Assistant of Hoshiarpur and the Revenue Assistants of Ferozepore and Sialkot of all criminal work is under consideration.

The post of Director was held throughout the year by Khan Bahadur Shaikh Rahim Bakhsh. The Financial Commissioner has great pleasure in very cordially acknowledging the high quality of the work done by him and of the valuable assistance which he has received from his sound judgment and experience during a year which has witnessed the initiation of some important developments.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

V. CONNOLLY,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

294 FC—221—20-2-20—SGPP Lahore.

No. 273.

FROM

KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A.,

Director of Land Records, Punjab,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 22nd December 1919.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith for favour of review and transmission to the Local Government seven advance copies of the report on the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1919.

I have, &c.,

RAHIM BAKHSH,

Director of Land Records, Punjab.

46 DLR—220—3-1-20—SGPP Lahore.

Annual Report

ON THE

Department of Land Records, Punjab,

For the year ending 30th September 1919.

Tours and inspections.

1. The post of Director of Land Records was held by me and the posts of Personal Assistants by Lala Har Narain and Pandit Janki Nath Atal, respectively, throughout the year. The touring of all three of us was considerably interfered with in the beginning of the year by the Influenza epidemic, and later on, I had to suspend my touring for more than two months owing to my appointment, in addition to my own duties, first as a Martial Law Officer and then as a member of a Martial Law Tribunal. I spent 131 days on tour and inspected 3 head-quarter and 17 tahsil offices, besides checking the records and survey work of the Multan settlement. The Personal Assistants spent 337 days on tour and inspected 15 head quarter and 37 tahsil offices. There was a decrease of 45 in the number of days spent by them on tour and an increase of 4 in the number of offices inspected by them.

Naib-Tahsildars' examination.

2. The Naib-Tahsildars' Examination was held in August last. Sixty-eight candidates including 23 from Native States and 14 from the North-West Frontier Province applied for admission to the examination, but 9 failed to attend. Of the remaining 59, 30 passed the examination completely, 23 partially, and 6 failed altogether. The percentage of successful candidates was considerably higher than in the preceding year.

Patwari candidates Form II.

3. The number of patwari candidates accepted during the year was 1,179 as against 667 in the preceding year. Six hundred and fifty-one candidates were appointed as Patwaris and Assistant Patwaris, and the names of 471 were struck off owing to death, absence or refusal to take up officiating appointments. The total number of candidates at the end of the year was 2,350 as compared with 2,296 at the end of last year. Simla and Mianwali are the only districts where the number of candidates exceeds the prescribed limit; but in the former, as stated in the last year's report, a reserve of candidates has to be kept to meet the requirements of the adjoining Native States, and in the latter the excess, which amounts to only 1 per cent., is too insignificant to call for any remarks. In some of the districts the number of candidates is below the maximum limit, and the deficiency is very marked in Robtak, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Dera Ghazi Khan. The limit is not unnecessarily high, and there should therefore be no hesitation to work up to it where a sufficient number of suitable candidates can be secured. Qualified patwari candidates are wanted not only for district appointments but also for the posts of settlement patwaris; and moreover there exists at present a large field for their employment in the Sind Sagar Doab Survey operations in progress in the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts.

Seventy-six per cent. of the new candidates and 71 per cent. of the total number of candidates at the end of the year belonged to agricultural tribes. The corresponding percentages last year were respectively 67 and 70. Lahore is now the only district where the number of candidates belonging to agricultural tribes is less than half the total number, and here the deficiency is due to the fact that there are many other openings for young men and the patwari's post is not therefore as attractive as in other districts.

Thirty-seven per cent. of the new candidates belonging to agricultural and 64 per cent. of those belonging to non-agricultural tribes have passed the Middle School or higher examination as compared with 38 and 60 per cent.

respectively in the preceding year. Of the total number of candidates at the end of the year 44 per cent. possessed this qualification as against 45 per cent. last year. There has been thus a slight decline in the educational qualifications of candidates. The proportion of Middle passed candidates is very small in Hissar, Rohtak, Simla, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, though some of these districts can be hardly considered to be educationally backward. It is necessary to refer again to the question of absolutely stopping the recruitment of Primary passed candidates which was raised in the last year's report for there exists now an additional reason for stopping the recruitment of such candidates. The educational authorities have recently decided to gradually reduce the number of classes in Primary Schools from five to four and one of the results of this change will be that the educational qualifications of Primary passed candidates will be considerably lower in the future than they have been in the past. Before taking however any action in the matter it is necessary to see how far the hope expressed in the Financial Commissioners' review on last year's report that Middle passed candidates will come forward in sufficient numbers when the patwaris' pay and gratuity are improved is going to be realised.

The number of Primary passed non-agricultural candidates accepted during the year was 104 as against 88 in the preceding year. Such candidates can be accepted only for certain special reasons specified in the rules, but in the reports of some of the districts where such candidates were selected no reasons have been given for their acceptance while the reasons given in the reports of some of the remaining districts show that in some cases candidates, who were not eligible under the rules, were accepted. Of the Primary passed non-agricultural candidates accepted in Lahore during the year, two were accepted on account of their special aptitude for patwari's work and nine merely because no Middle passed candidates were forthcoming. One such candidate was accepted in the Gujranwala district on account of his being a patwari's brother, two in the Gujrat district on account of their being well experienced in patwari's work, two in the Shahpur district, one on account of his relationship to a retiring girdawar and an another on account of his relationship to a deceased Naib-Tahsildar, and three in the Karnal district on account of their assistance in recruiting work. It is unnecessary to explain that in all cases in which it is proposed to accept any candidate who is not eligible under the rules, the Financial Commissioners' previous sanction should be obtained.

The percentage of candidates who have passed the Patwari examination is 69 as against 72 last year, and Patwari schools were opened in 12 districts during the year under report.

Patwaris and assistant patwaris.

4. Seventy per cent. of the 651 candidates appointed as patwaris and asssistant patwaris during the year belonged to agricultural tribes as against 67 per cent. in the preceding year. The rule requiring that one at least of every two appointments should be given to candidates belonging to agricultural tribes seems to have been generally observed. The only districts where such candidates secured less than half the total number of appointments are Gurdaspur and Gujranwala, and in the reports of these districts it is explained that qualified agricultural candidates were not available in sufficient numbers. Of the total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris now in the province, 46 per cent. belong to agricultural tribes against 45 per cent. in the preceding year. There are only seven districts where the proportion of patwaris and assistant patwaris belonging to such tribes is 50 per cent or above. The Commissioner of the Multan Division, has passed an order to the effect that three out of every four appointments of patwaris and assistant patwaris in his division should be given to candidates belonging to agricultural tribes so long as the number of patwaris and assistant patwaris belonging to such tribes remains less than half the total number. The percentage of patwaris and assistant patwaris who have passed the Middle School examination is the same as last year, *viz.*, 50 The total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris has increased from 8,841 to 8,910 owing to an increase in the establishments of the Ambala, Kangra, Shahpur, Lyallpur and Dera Ghazi Khan districts.

Conduct of patwaris.

5. The conduct and efficiency of patwaris is generally reported to be satisfactory. The number of dismissals increased from 77 to 117 as compared with last year, while the number of other punishments decreased from 2,510 to 2,355. Nearly half the total number of dismissals is, however, accounted for by only six of the districts, namely, Rohtak, Kangra, Shahpur, Attock, Multan and Muzaffargarh. Two of these districts, namely, Kangra and Multan were under settlement, and of the remaining four, two are partially under fluctuating assessment. The number of dismissals was unusually low last year and the increase in the year under review is not, therefore, as significant as otherwise it would have been. The dismissals were generally due to misconduct, absence or inefficiency.

Pay and prospects of patwaris.

6 Proposals regarding the improvement of the patwaris' pay have been already submitted to the Government; and it may be mentioned here that these provide for a substantial increase in the patwari's pay and the establishment of a provident fund for his benefit which will be in several ways more beneficial to him than the present gratuity system It will appear from statements II and III appended to this report that 55 superior posts including 3 of kanungos were given to patwaris during the year under report. As regards these figures it is necessary to explain that there are at present no columns in these statements to show the number of posts of settlement kanungos given to patwaris though the present rules require that all district kanungo candidates whether Entrance passed or patwaris should be in the first instance appointed as settlement kanungos and then transferred to the district kanungo staff as vacancies occur in the latter staff. Of the three posts of kanungos on the district staff given to patwaris during the year one was given in the Simla district, where these rules have not been hitherto applied, and two in the Kangra district where they are practically in abeyance owing to the fact that none of the settlement kanungos allotted to this district is willing to serve in it. All the remaining 37 vacancies in the district kanungo staff were given to settlement kanungos and district kanungo candidates were appointed in their place. No information has been given in the district reports, nor is any available in my office, as to how many of the district kanungo candidates, who were thus appointed as settlement kanungos, were patwaris, but as two-thirds of the district kanungo candidates are patwaris, most of these appointments must have fallen to their share. In the future columns will be provided in the statements referred to above for showing the number of patwaris appointed as settlement kanungos. It may also be mentioned in this connection that vacancies occurring among settlement kanungos owing to causes other than their transfer to the district staff are also filled by the appointment of district kanungo candidates, and some of the vacancies due to such causes during the year must have also fallen to the share of patwari candidates. Moreover there are many patwaris officiating as kanungos in settlements and in the Sind Sagar Survey operations in progress in the Muzaffargarh and Mianwali districts. On the whole, I believe, patwaris have fared better than last year so far as their promotion to the post of kanungo is concerned. The number of other posts secured by them during the year is 52 against 53 in the preceding year.

The Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur states that it is feared that owing to the introduction of the Clerical Establishment Scheme, the promotion of patwaris to posts on the district office establishment will be almost entirely stopped. This fear, it appears, is based upon the proposals of the Clerical Establishment Committee, regarding the recruitment of the district office establishment contained in Chapter V of their report. These proposals provide (1) that a fixed number of candidates (varying from 4 to 8 in different districts) should be entertained in each district for the purpose of filling vacancies occurring in the district office establishment, (2) that these candidates should be paid a stipend of Rs. 15 a month during their period of training, and (3) that only one of the candidates should be a patwari selected as such, that is to say selected irrespective of his having passed the Entrance Examination which is the minimum educational qualification required of such candidates. In view of these provisions and the fact that, as estimated in paragraph 170 of Clerical

Establishment Committee's report, the average length of time for which a candidate will have to wait for an appointment will be nearly two years, there appears to be a considerable ground for the fear referred to by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shahpur district. If the proposals described above are adopted, patwaris will cease to be eligible for direct appointment to any of the posts on the district office establishment, and before their appointment to any such posts they will have to serve for nearly two years as candidates on a stipend which will be, in some cases, less than the pay which they were drawing before their selection as candidates. Moreover, their share of the vacancies occurring among the district establishments will be comparatively small, that is to say from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. I doubt, however, whether all the proposals of the Clerical Establishment Committee regarding the district office establishment can be said to have been finally adopted merely because a revision of this establishment has been made in accordance with some of these proposals, and I hope that those relating to its recruitment will be subjected to a further consideration before they are finally adopted. I might also mention in this connection that though kanungos have been hitherto often appointed as Readers and Revenue accountants, there exists no provision in the report of the Clerical Establishment Committee regarding their appointment to these or any other posts on the district office establishment.

Cost of patwari establishment.

7. The total cost of the patwari establishment has increased from Rs. 13,68,723 to Rs. 15,39,354 or by Rs. 1.70,631 as compared with the preceding year. The only items in regard to which important variations have occurred are salaries and the cost of stationery and printing. The expenditure on salaries has increased from Rs. 12,67,462 to Rs. 14,53,043 owing partly to an increase in the number of patwaris and partly to an enhancement of the rate of war allowance with effect from 1st April 1919. A larger amount had also to be paid during the year under review on account of grain compensation allowance, the rate of which varies from time to time. The expenditure on stationery has decreased from Rs. 56,657 to Rs. 41,235, owing chiefly to the fact that it was decided during the year that the cost of paper required for patwari and kanungo forms, which had been till then charged to the Department of Land Records, should be in the future charged to the Central Jail Press.

Patwarkhanas.

8. It has been recently decided that in all patwari circles patwarkhanas be provided and maintained at Government expense, that the total expenditure required for the construction of new patwarkhanas or the acquisition of buildings for them, which it is roughly estimated, will amount to Rs. 20 or 25 lakhs, be spread over a number of years, that the actual work of construction, acquisition and maintenance be entrusted to District Boards, and that suitable additions be made to their consolidated grants on this account. It now remains to work out standard plan or plans for new partwarkhanas, and to determine the amounts of the payments to be made to District Boards, per patwarkhana, for the construction, or the acquisition of buildings for new patwarkhanas, and for the annual maintenance of existing partwarkhanas; and in regard to these matters, I am at present in communication with the Public Works Department. The rules regarding the residence of patwaris in their circles are being duly enforced.

Kanungo candidates.

9. The total number of new kanungo candidates selected during the year was 103 against 81 in the preceding year. Seventy-two of the new candidates belonged to agricultural and 31 to non-agricultural tribes. Fifty-one of the former and 26 of the latter were patwaris.

The total number of candidates at the end of the year was 304 against 280, and 65 per cent. of the total number of candidates at the end of the year belonged to agricultural tribes against 64 in the preceding year, while the number of patwaris accepted as kanungo candidates increased from 204 to 222. The only districts, in which the total number of candidates is in excess of one half of the total number of kanungos on the district staff, are Rohtak, Gurgaon, Simla, Gujrat, Shahpur, Mianwali and Muzaffargarh. It appears, however, to be necessary to raise this

maximum limit as no separate lists of kanungo candidates are now maintained in settlements, and a proposal to this effect will be shortly submitted. In several districts the number of candidates is now below the prescribed maximum limit, and an endeavour should be made in them to make good the deficiency. In Karnal, Ambala, Rawalpindi and Dera Ghazi Khan, the total number of candidates appears to be too small even for ordinary requirements. There are only two candidates in Rawalpindi and it is stated that the names of even these will have to be struck off as they are not willing to serve in settlements. I might also note in this connection that I gather from the district reports that the names of 13 candidates were struck off during the year on this account. It appears that the attractiveness of kanungo's post has been to some extent reduced by the rule requiring that all kanungo candidates should in the first instance serve in settlements; but I hope the post will regain its former attractiveness as soon as the proposed increase in kanungos' pay is sanctioned. In the Sialkot, Gujrat, Jhelum, Attock and Lyallpur districts, the number of candidates accepted under paragraph 2 (2) of Standing Order No. 19 is more than 33 per cent. of the total number of candidates, and an early effort should be made to restore the prescribed proportion between such candidates and those accepted under paragraph 2 (1). The number of qualified candidates is only 170, and owing to the smallness of this number a great difficulty was experienced during the year in completing the staffs of the settlements and survey operations now in progress. There exists at present no provision in the rules for the payment of stipends to kanungo candidates deputed for settlement training, though Settlement Officers have been usually paying such candidates as settlement patwaris, and it has been now recommended that stipends be paid to them in the same way as they are paid to Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar candidates.

Kanungos.

10. The total number of kanungos has increased from 645 to 657 as compared with the preceding year owing partly to the revision of the establishments of some of the districts which have recently come under settlement and partly to the fact that in some districts the post of Special Naib Sadar Kanungo, which was created in the preceding year, was actually filled in the year under review. It was mentioned in the last year's report that though for purposes of transfer all settlement kanungos are regarded as a single establishment, for purposes of promotion, those of each settlement are regarded as a separate establishment, and that there arises from this the anamoly that the chances of promotion of a settlement kanungo are affected by his transfer from one settlement to another. It was also stated in that report that Settlement Officers had been consulted as to how this anamoly could be removed. It may now be added that it has been since decided that for purposes of promotion all settlement kanungos should be considered as belonging to the establishments of the districts in the supplementary lists of which their names are included, and not to the establishments of the settlements in which they are for the time being serving. One of the results of this decision will be that the grade promotion of settlement kanungos will in the future rest with the Deputy Commissioners of the districts in the supplementary lists of which their names are included and not with the Settlement Officers under whom they are serving, and in view of this, and of the necessity of maintaining the control of Settlement Officers over their kanungos, it has been provided that Settlement Officers should be always consulted about their promotion and when their advice is not acted upon, they should be at liberty to refer the case to the Commissioner. The change described above has not been yet incorporated in Standing Order No. 19; and it will not be probably possible to give effect to it till the proposals recently made for the improvement of the pay of the kanungo establishment are sanctioned. It may also be mentioned in this connection that another result of this change will be that it will no longer be necessary for 1st grade settlement kanungos to submit to any reduction of pay on their transfer to the district staff. At present, though it is provided in paragraph 8 of Standing Order No. 19 that a 1st grade settlement kanungo should not be appointed to a 2nd grade post on the district staff unless he is willing to accept it, he has not, as a matter of fact, much of an option in the matter for, in many cases, he cannot refuse such an appointment without foregoing all chances of transfer to the district staff.

Some of the reduced kanungos regarding whose re-employment in settlements a mention was made in the last year's report have been since confirmed, and the question of the confirmation of the remaining reduced kanungos, and of some of the other officiating kanungos, is now under consideration. Before confirming the district kanungo candidates who have been employed in place of settlement kanungos permanently transferred to the district staff, it is necessary to obtain reports as to their fitness for confirmation from the Settlement Officers under whom they are serving, and before confirming any of the other officiating settlement kanungos it is necessary to consider their fitness for confirmation as well as the question what should be the strength of the staff of permanent settlement kanungos with reference to the present sanctioned scale of settlements and its probable future variations. A list of settlement kanungos has been prepared and copies of it have been sent to Settlement Officers for the verification of the particulars shown therein. The question referred to above will be taken up as soon as this list is finally ready.

The proposals made regarding the improvement of the pay of kanungo establishment are now under the consideration of the Government; and I hope orders will be shortly passed on them. Nine kanungos were promoted to Naib-Tahsildarships and other superior posts as against 13 in the preceding year. It has already been stated in paragraph 6 that there exists no provision in the Clerical Establishment Scheme regarding the appointment of kanungos to posts on the district establishments.

The same.

11. It is unsatisfactory to note that the instructions contained in Standing Order No. 13 regarding the annual testing of the work of field kanungos do not appear to have been observed in many of the districts in the year under review. Hissar, Karnal, Amritsar and Shahpur are the only districts the reports of which contain any mention of this test, and it is only in the last-named district that the test appears to have been carried out in a systematic manner. Such being the case it is not surprising that the reports of many of the districts contain no remarks about the efficiency or otherwise of the kanungo staff. In all the remaining districts, except Jhelum, the work of kanungos is considered to be fairly satisfactory. In Jhelum most of the kanungos are said to be slack and incapable of efficiently supervising their patwaris. Our kanungos are now fairly good, and the principal reason why their work is often found to be unsatisfactory is that they are not properly supervised by their superior officers.

District kanungos.

12. The touring of the district kanungos was deficient in Karnal, Gujrat, Multan and Jhelum. In Karnal the touring of the district kanungos was stopped by the Deputy Commissioner from March to June in order to enable him to rearrange the records of his office which were not properly arranged before. No explanation of the deficiency of touring in Gujrat has been furnished. In Multan the district kanungo was given a kanungo circle for supervision as a Settlement Naib-Tahsildar in order to give him an insight into the different branches of settlement work. In Simla the district kanungo is not required at present to do any touring; but the Deputy Commissioner thinks that the tahsil records cannot be kept in a satisfactory state under the present arrangement, and the district kanungo should inspect them at least twice a year. The rules require the district kanungo to inspect each tahsil office twice a year, and the number of offices shown in column 23 of statement IV appended to this report against any particular district should therefore be twice the number of tahsils in that district. Judged by this standard, there was a deficiency of three inspections in Gurgaon, of four in Kangra, of two in Ferozepore, of one in Gujranwala, of two in Rawalpindi and of five in Dera Ghazi Khan. In Kangra the deficiency in the number of inspections is due to the fact that the district kanungo is not at present inspecting the offices of Kulu and Saraj tahsils. In Gujranwala, almost all the records of Gujranwala Tahsil were burnt in April last and there was practically nothing left to be inspected. In Dera Ghazi Khan, the district kanungo was chiefly engaged in checking the Bachh papers of the

Sanghar tahsil. No explanation of the deficiency in the number of inspections has been furnished in regard to any of the other districts. Besides doing tahsil inspections the district kanungo is required on his tour to inspect patwaris' papers in order to test the work which the field kanungos have already tested. As regards this, it appears that the papers of 8,833 villages were checked by the district kanungos during the year as against those of 6,202 in the preceding year. The number of villages of which the papers were checked is not however by itself a satisfactory criterion of the district kanungo's inspection work, and I am inclined to think that a column should be added in the statement referred to above to show the number of kanungo circles visited by him during the year once or more than once. The comments passed on the district kanungo's work are favourable in all districts except Jhelum where it is said that the quality of his work admits of a great deal of improvement. District kanungos are generally competent officials; but in order to keep the quality of their work up to the mark, it is necessary that their diaries should be examined by Deputy Commissioners and Revenue Assistants with greater care than they are at present.

Records-of-rights.

13. The incendiary crimes committed in the Gujanwala district in the disturbances of April last resulted in the destruction of almost all the records of the offices of (1) the district kanungo, (2) the office kanungo of the Gujranwala tahsil and (3) a patwari of one of the circles of that tahsil. The records of another patwari of this district had been destroyed about two months before by an accidental fire. No duplicate copies existed or both copies were destroyed in the case of some of the records-of-rights and annual records, namely (1) the records-of-rights of the settlements of 1857 and 1868 of all the tahsils except Sharakpur and (2) the records-of-rights of the settlement of 1892 of the Gujranwala tahsil, (3) all the annual records of the period prior to the settlement of 1892, (4) those of the annual records of the period intervening between the settlements of 1892 and the last settlement of which the duplicate copies were destroyed under paragraph 4 of Standing Order No 6 owing to their being more than 12 years old, and (5) some of the records-of-rights and annual records of the current settlement of the two patwari circles whose offices were burnt as stated above. In the case of the annual records of 1917-18 which had not been yet filed in the district kanungo's office both copies were saved except in the Gujranwala tahsil where the Government copy was destroyed in the tahsil office. In the case of all the records, of which the original copies have been destroyed and the duplicate copies saved, the latter have been withdrawn from the tahsils or the patwaris as the case may be and placed in the district kanungo's office. Fresh copies of the records-of-rights of the last settlement have been prepared and supplied to patwaris. Similarly fresh copies of the last jamabandis or annual records have been also prepared and supplied to them except where the last jamabandi was that of the year 1917-18 and both copies of it were saved. The last settlement maps of 1,006 villages were saved. As regards the remaining villages a fresh copy of the settlement map has been prepared from the tahsil copy except in the Gujranwala tahsil, where this copy has been also destroyed and a fresh copy has been accordingly prepared from the patwari's copy. There exists now no complete record-of-rights for some of the villages included in the two patwari circles referred to above; and it has been proposed that a new record-of-rights be prepared for these villages after issuing a notification under section 32 (1) of the Land Revenue Act; but no orders have been yet passed on this proposal. It may also be mentioned here that the sadar record office of the Sialkot district office has also been recently burnt by an accidental fire and similar action has been taken there for the replacement of the records that have been destroyed. This event however took place after the close of the year under review.

In Ambala, a new room provided with iron racks has been added to the revenue record room at Sadar and the wooden racks in the kanungo's office at Kharar have been replaced by iron ones. In the Kangra district, the new record room under construction is said to be approaching completion. There is nothing particular to note regarding the other districts.

Annual records,

14. The total number of jamabandis prepared during the year was 9,164 against 9,090 in the preceding year. No jamabandis were prepared in the Gujranwala district where the patwaris were engaged in the copying work connected with the replacement of records. The total number of jamabandis checked by Collectors and their assistants was 1,892 against 1,965 in the preceding year. No jamabandis were checked by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kaithal, and the number of jamabandis checked by the Sub-Divisional Officers of Ballabgarh and Kulu—4 and 6 respectively—was very small. The number of jamabandis checked by the Collectors and his assistants in the Ludhiana, Mianwali and Gujranwala districts was also insufficient. The checking of jamabandis by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars is generally a hurried one, and now that the war work is over, a more careful checking on their part should be insisted upon. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, understands that the revenue records are not quite up-to-date and the attestation of them in the past has not been as effective as it should have been, and he is going to examine some records in detail and will concert proper measures for overhauling and completing them if necessary. As regards the suggestion made regarding the postponement of the incorporation in the tahsil copy of the settlement map of changes due to mortgages and hissedari kasht referred to in the last year's report I have proposed that all new fields arising from such changes should be incorporated in the map not at the time of filing the next jamabandi but at the time of filing the jamabandi following that so that any such fields that may be changed in the meantime may not be incorporated at all. This procedure will, I think, result in a considerable reduction of unnecessary alterations and re-alterations in the map. Local officers have been consulted regarding this proposal, and also regarding the necessity of applying the proposed procedure to their respective districts.

Mutations.

15. The total number of mutations instituted during the year was 902,632 against 678,600 in the preceding year, and the increase was chiefly due to the Influenza epidemic which swept away a large proportion of the population. The total number of unattested mutations at the close of the year was 147,515 against 137,693 at the close of the preceding year. Fifty-two Extra Naib-Tahsildars were employed during the year against 60 in the preceding year and the total period of their employment was 75 against 102 months. The daily average of their outturn was 39 against 28. Mutation work is generally reported to be satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner of Mianwali notes that a very large number of mistakes as to area or shares are detected in mutation orders at tahsil inspections or while jamabandis are being scrutinized in the tahsil in September. Grave errors are not common but a mistake in writing the area or share is quite serious enough though generally due to carelessness. These remarks lend some support to the proposals already made for the simplification of the present procedure for the correction of clerical mistakes in mutation orders and entries. In paragraph 4 of the Punjab Government review of the last year's report, it was stated that there had been a continuous decrease in the number of mutations during the past few years, and it was therefore necessary to see how far this decrease was due to the discontinuance of superfluous entries, that is to say, of mutations entered for the correction of merely clerical mistakes. In pursuance of this remark, an enquiry was made into this matter from local officers, and the result has been recently reported to the Financial Commissioner. Except in one or two districts, the continuous decrease referred to above is not ascribed to the discontinuance of superfluous entries. Moreover, the number of institutions has considerably increased in the year under review, and the process of continuous decrease has thus come to a stop.

Note-books.

16. In Ambala, the village and circle note-books started at the recent settlement are now in use in all the five tahsils. The new village abstract note-book have been bound up and brought into use in the Rupar Sub-Division. In Simla, it is stated that since the transfer of the revenue records to the tahsil, where they are kept under a muharrir's supervision, village note-books have not been written up and only tahsil and circle note-books are kept up to date.

The present arrangements in this district for the inspection and maintenance of revenue records seem to require a further consideration and a separate report will be submitted after any enquiry that may be found to be necessary. In the Kangra district, the tika note-books of all the tahsils except Nurpur have been completed. The Deputy Commissioner, however, considers it unnecessary to have a separate note-book for each tika. In the Gujranwala district the note-books of the Gujranwala tahsil were destroyed in April last and are now being rebuilt. The note-books of the district kanungo's office in this district were fortunately saved. There is nothing particular to record regarding the other districts. A few of the Deputy Commissioners and Revenue Assistants recorded their observations in the abstract village note-books during the year.

Partitions.

17. The total number of partition of cases instituted during the year was 6,322 against 6,230 in the preceding year, and the total number of cases for disposal including the previous year's balance was 9,616 against 10,374. The number of disposals decreased from 6,953 to 6,267 and the number of cases pending at the end of the year was 3,349 against 3,421. The pending file is heavy in Kangra, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Muzaffargarh but except in Muzaffargarh there has been a considerable decrease in this file as compared with the preceding year. The Deputy Commissioner of Mianwali notes that partition work is now receiving more attention but unconscionable delays are still frequent and it needs constant driving to get particular work through. These remarks, I think, apply to the whole of the province.

Survey marks.

18. Two hundred and two stone trijunction pillars have been purchased for the Sonepat tahsil of the Rohtak district and steps are now being taken to erect them. In the Ambala district, 1,710 stone trijunction pillars and 1,658 stone base line pillars have been erected in the three southerly tahsils. Most of the trijunction pillars in the Mianwali district are said to be in a state of ruin. A number of survey marks have been erected in this district by the Survey department in connection with the Sind Sagar Doab Survey and lambardars, etc., have been made responsible for their protection. In Multan 420 stone pillars were fixed on traverse points in the riverain area of Mailsi and Kabirwala tahsils. I have found in the course of my inspections that Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are unaware of the instruction in paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 16 as amended by Correction Slip No 317 requiring them to inspect survey marks at the time of their visits to villages and to note the state in which they find them in their diaries.

General.

19. It will appear from the preceding paragraphs that the checking of annual records is not as careful as it should be, that the instructions regarding the annual testing of the work of field kanungos are not being duly observed, that a sufficient supervision is not exercised over kanungos by their superior officers, that the diaries of district kanungos are not examined with sufficient care ; and it may be here added that tatima shajras are rarely checked by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars, and that the duty of specially scrutinising the work of every patwari imposed upon them by paragraph 12 of Standing Order No. 13 is seldom discharged. The existence of a considerable room for improvement in these directions, however, does not imply that revenue records are not, on the whole, being maintained in a satisfactory state. The defects found in them are seldom of a serious character, and the information contained in them is rarely incorrect or not up to date. The war ended before the commencement of the year under review, but much of the work arising out of it had also to be done during the year. The Influenza epidemic, which prevailed in the beginning of the year, seriously interfered with the work of the revenue staff ; and in some of the districts a considerable amount of work had also to be done by it in connection with the disturbances of April last. I hope the defects pointed out by me will be to a considerable extent removed in the current year.

LAHORE:

Dated 22nd December 1919.

RAHIM BAKHSH,

Director of Land Records, Punjab.

QUINQUENNIAL RETURN.

FORM No. I.

TABLE SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD KANUNGO CIRCLES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division.	No.	District.	Number of field kanungos.	Number of patwaris.	Area and revenue (00's omitted). *Area in acres.* Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.	Average per field kanungo. Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Average per patwari. Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Remarks.
							Rs.							
Ambala.	1	Hissar ...	18	306	33,186	27,877	10,391	1,003,102	374 087	55,731	20,783	3,278	1,223	
	2	Rohtak ...	17	335	14,384	11,615	16,386	1,591,743	421,217	93,632	24,777	4,751	1,257	
	3	Gurgaon ...	19	357	12,760	9,809	14,511	1,080,119	432,385	56,848	22,757	3,026	1,211	
	4	Karnal ...	18	344	20,104	11,255	13,475	1,830,147	412,496	107,656	24,264	5,320	1,199	
	5	Ambala ...	15	358	11,953	7,389	12,751	1,664,221	446,439	110,948	29,762	4,649	1,247	
	6	Simla ...	1	9	51,584	10,140	20,587	64,555	11,115	64,555	11,115	7,173	1,235	
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	21	344	17,214	5,837	10,417	3,475,781	534,112	165,513	25,434	10,104	1,548	
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	24	485	14,150	7,206	18,089	2,760,306	77,357	115,013	32,390	5,691	1,602	
	9	Jullundur ...	18	412	8,592	6,858	17,333	2,214,141	590,220	123,008	32,790	5,374	1,432	
	10	Ludhiana ...	14	300	8,928	7,337	13,864	1,621,661	371,435	115,833	25,102	5,406	1,238	
	11	Ferozepore ...	20	398	25,952	22,580	15,891	1,679,990	533,106	84,000	26,655	4,221	1,339	
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	14	276	17,520	12,501	12,153	1,629,137	389,387	116,367	27,813	5,902	1,410	
	13	Amritsar ...	15	308	9,989	7,591	15,516	1,621,311	530,419	108,087	35,361	5,264	1,722	
	14	Gurdaspur ...	21	438	11,696	8,329	18,395	1,888,645	675,035	89,935	32,147	4,312	1,541	
	15	Sialkot ...	19	418	12,604	9,507	17,374	2,174,680	732,832	114,457	38,570	5,203	1,753	
	16	Gujranwala ...	24	398	24,920	15,814	28,070	2,647,332	447,426	110,306	18,643	6,652	1,124	
Rawalpindi.	17	Gujrat ...	13	248	14,200	9,412	12,573	1,639,083	635,445	126,083	48,880	6,609	2,562	
	18	Shahpur ...	17	275	30,720	13,421	21,729	1,582,859	306,641	93,109	18,036	5,756	1,115	
	19	Jhelum ...	11	221	17,718	7,436	7,348	1,517,373	457,361	419,411	581,004	21,461	6,470	
	20	Rawalpindi ...	12	217	13,119	5,942	6,732	1,299,005	472,463	108,250	39,372	5,986	2,177	
	21	Attock ...	10	202	27,026	10,947	6,738	1,085,518	423,987	108,552	42,399	5,374	2,099	
	22	Mianwali ...	15	171	34,420	7,874	5,005	653,081	251,691	43,539	16,779	3,819	1,472	
Multan.	23	Montgomery ...	12	186	13,219	7,366	5,603	936,788	142,718	78,066	11,893	5,036	767	
	24	Lyallpur ...	15	245	20,708	14,551	50,937	1,887,583	162,420	125,839	10,828	7,704	663	
	25	Jhang ...	14	231	21,717	8,670	13,701	1,407,113	265,351	100,508	18,954	6,091	1,149	
	26	Multan ...	21	338	37,382	13,430	21,845	1,147,910	237,824	54,662	11,325	3,396	704	
	27	Muzaffargarh ...	27	330	35,669	7,405	8,714	1,302,132	437,833	48,227	15,846	3,916	1,296	
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan	13	170	34,756	10,718	5,298	540,864	243,586	41,605	18,737	3,181	1,432	
		Total ...	458	8,320	596,190	298,817	4,21,426	43,946,240	11,006,438	95,952	2 ,031	5 282	1,321	

FORM No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PATWARIS AND PATWARI CANDIDATES AND PUNISHMENTS AND PROMOTIONS OF PATWARIS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1919.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS.									CANDIDATES.							
Division.	Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Number.	*Number who have passed.* The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	*Number who have passed.* The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number dismissed.	Number reduced, suspended, or fined.	Number promoted to Kanungoships or other appointments	Number.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	*Number who have passed.* The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	*Number who have passed.* The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number who have passed the Patwari Examination.	REMARKS.
AMBALA.	1	Hissar ...	331	...	101	101	31	139	3	22	5	98	30	...	22	22	67	57	
	2	Rohtak ...	360	2	193	195	54	232	8	58	2	70	19	...	24	24	59	65	
	3	Gurgaon ...	379	2	216	218	58	246	3	79	3	93	25	2	60	62	80	52	
	4	Karnal ...	359	3	163	166	46	189	5	116	1	89	25	1	33	34	63	71	
	5	Ambala ...	401	3	249	252	63	179	3	64	4	116	29	...	48	48	76	96	
	6	Simla ...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	100	...	2	2	9	4	
JULLUNDUR.	7	Kangra ...	367	1	195	196	53	292	9	36	4	81	22	...	29	29	64	49	
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	514	16	347	363	71	299	2	58	1	140	27	2	90	92	122	129	
	9	Jullundur ...	428	7	259	266	62	200	3	22	2	116	27	...	60	60	84	52	
	10	Ludhiana ...	307	...	221	221	72	124	3	78	1	82	27	...	45	45	44	72	
	11	Ferozepore ...	427	9	194	203	48	186	3	56	...	113	27	...	46	46	77	42	
LAHORE.	12	Lahore ...	285	3	138	141	49	82	6	67	5	72	25	...	32	32	23	55	
	13	Amritsar ...	327	3	176	179	55	115	1	99	3	82	25	...	34	34	55	11	
	14	Gurdaspur ...	493	10	239	249	51	205	4	104	3	142	29	1	47	48	84	138	
	15	Sialkot ...	442	2	207	209	47	212	1	100	1	145	33	...	70	70	108	64	
	16	Gujranwala...	424	5	192	197	46	134	5	167	4	101	24	1	28	29	63	84	
RAWALPINDI.	17	Gujrat ...	260	8	102	110	42	110	5	28	2	73	28	...	43	43	42	65	
	18	Shahpur ...	298	2	113	115	39	113	7	22	2	57	19	...	16	16	43	22	
	19	Jhelum ...	221	4	73	77	35	102	1	81	...	75	33	2	30	32	65	41	
	20	Rawalpindi ...	231	...	72	72	31	159	4	50	1	41	18	1	17	18	37	32	
	21	Attock ...	214	4	86	90	42	113	9	16	...	60	28	...	23	23	50	36	
	22	Mianwali ...	189	2	84	86	45	86	3	128	1	65	34	2	26	28	42	56	
MULTAN.	23	Montgomery...	199	...	64	64	32	52	4	64	1	50	25	...	20	20	30	44	
	24	Lyallpur ...	268	5	174	179	67	88	1	65	...	85	32	...	38	38	64	26	
	25	Jhang ...	249	2	126	128	51	52	...	74	3	62	25	3	26	29	39	59	
	26	Multan ...	363	8	188	196	54	144	11	319	3	85	23	2	48	50	62	47	
	27	Muzaffargarh	348	6	166	172	49	166	7	196	1	113	32	2	45	47	92	113	
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan.	221	1	82	83	38	147	6	156	2	35	16	1	8	9	29	32	
		Total ...	8,910	108	4,420	4,528	50	4,175	117	2,325	55	2,350	26	20	1,010	1,030	1,673	1,614	

FORM No. III.

STATEMENT SHOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF KANUNGOS AND KANUNGO CANDIDATES AND PROMOTIONS OF KANUNGOS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1919.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			KANUNGOS.					KANUNGO CANDIDATES.									
				Number of Kanungo vacancies filled during the year.				*Total number of candidates on the list.*					*Number who have passed.*				
Division.	Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Total number of the Kanungo establishment.	Given to Patwaris accepted under paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Given to candidates accepted under paragraph 2 (2) and (3) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Total.	Number of Kanungos promoted to Naib-Tahsildarship or higher appointments during the year.	Accepted under paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Accepted under paragraph 2 (2) and (3) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Total.	Percentage of column 11 on column 4.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Number who have passed the Kanungo examination.	Number who have received Director's certificate of efficiency.	REMARKS.
AMBALA	1	Hissar ...	26	...	...	*2	1	9	3	12	46	2	3	9	5	5	
	2	Rohtak ...	24	...	...	...	1	17	...	17	71	13	2	13	10	10	
	3	Gurgaon ...	28	...	...	*3	...	11	4	15	54	12	4	11	3	3	
	4	Karnal ...	26	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	20	3	1	4	4	3	
	5	Ambala ...	26	...	...	*3	...	5	3	8	31	3	3	5	6	6	
JULLUNDUR.	6	Simla ...	2	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	150	3	1	1	2	2	
	7	Kangra ...	31	2	...	†3	...	12	3	15	50	12	3	12	8	8	
	8	Hoshiarpur	31	...	...	*1	...	10	5	15	50	11	11	9	14	14	
	9	Jullundur...	25	...	...	*2	1	8	3	11	44	9	5	6	8	8	
	10	Ludhiana ...	21	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	38	5	1	7	2	2	
	11	Ferozepore	28	...	...	...	...	10	3	13	46	11	7	6	10	10	
LAHORE.	12	Lahore ...	20	...	...	*2	1	3	1	4	20	2	2	2	2	2	
	13	Amritsar ...	20	...	...	*1	...	6	2	8	40	5	2	6	...	...	
	14	Gurdaspur	28	...	...	*3	1	11	3	14	50	8	3	11	10	10	
	15	Sialkot ...	27	...	...	*3	...	6	4	10	37	4	4	6	10	10	
	16	Gujranwala	32	...	...	...	...	11	2	13	41	8	4	8	7	7	
	17	Gujrat ...	20	...	...	*1	...	7	5	12	60	5	5	6	11	10	
RAWALPINDI.	18	Shahpur ...	24	...	...	...	1	12	3	15	63	6	4	9	11	11	
	19	Jhelum ...	17	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	41	5	3	3	5	5	
	20	Rawalpindi	18	...	...	*1	...	2	...	2	11	2	...	2	2	2	
	21	Attock ...	16	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	50	7	3	4	5	5	
	22	Mianwali ...	21	...	...	*1	1	11	5	16	76	11	5	8	10	10	
	23	Montgomery	19	...	...	*1	1	7	3	10	53	9	4	6	5	5	
MULTAN.	24	Lyallpur ...	22	...	...	*1	...	2	7	9	41	4	2	7	2	2	
	25	Jhang ...	20	...	...	*2	...	7	3	10	50	6	5	5	6	6	
	26	Multan ...	30	...	...	*6	...	10	4	14	47	11	4	10	1	1	
	27	Muzaffargarh	34	...	...	...	1	19	5	24	71	15	5	17	7	7	
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan.	21	...	...	*3	...	4	2	6	29	6	2	4	4	4	
		Total ...	657	3	...	40	9	222	82	304	46	198	98	197	170	168	

*Given to Settlement Kanungos.

† One given to a Settlement Kanungo.

FORM

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND RECORD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Mutations.					Partitions.						
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Number of villages.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number attested.	Balance unattested at close of year.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number decided.	Area in acres involved in decided cases.	Cultivated area in acres included in column 14.	Number of cases pending at close of year.
Ambala.	1	Hissar ...	1,007	4,457	32,594	37,051	32,392	4,659	134	211	345	213	14,731	10,439	132
	2	Rohtak ...	773	3,950	40,388	44,338	40,684	3,654	153	183	336	198	9,361	5,154	138
	3	Gurgaon ...	1,466	5,156	56,180	61,336	53,320	8,016	41	76	117	87	5,782	4,146	30
	4	Karnal ...	1,458	3,752	24,897	28,649	24,349	4,300	59	139	198	124	17,485	5,535	74
	5	Ambala ...	1,800	4,507	37,758	42,265	36,702	5,563	154	190	344	175	3,768	2,620	169
	6	Simla ...	238	5	1,551	1,556	1,475	81	4	6	10	7	50	10	3
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	718	4,673	46,159	50,832	44,971	5,861	318	492	810	562	5,102	2,923	248
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	2,179	14,744	53,242	67,986	57,611	10,375	183	311	494	307	10,102	6,273	187
	9	Jullundur ...	1,315	10,237	42,495	52,732	44,368	8,364	65	525	590	464	6,122	4,631	126
	10	Ludhiana ...	900	2,309	35,438	37,747	34,751	2,996	90	156	246	182	2,221	1,809	64
	11	Ferozepore ...	1,596	11,616	60,077	71,693	56,694	14,999	182	270	452	295	30,906	29,269	157
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	1,287	3,088	21,416	24,504	21,867	2,637	74	244	318	209	15,723	12,809	109
	13	Amritsar ...	1,079	7,382	27,373	34,755	27,914	6,841	51	188	239	176	7,048	4,050	63
	14	Gurdaspur ...	2,363	5,864	44,827	50,691	42,673	8,018	130	261	391	250	6,782	4,378	141
	15	Sialkot ...	2,519	13,111	54,777	67,888	52,287	15,601	226	198	424	227	6,477	...	197
	16	Gujranwala ...	1,846	4,811	18,280	23,091	17,328	5,763	265	196	461	219	31,992	16,477	242
Rawalpindi.	17	Gujrat ...	1,512	5,829	41,265	47,094	40,733	6,361	169	212	381	326	23,925	9,829	55
	18	Shahpur ...	1,069	2,946	19,674	22,620	19,101	3,519	71	206	277	194	135,429	34,248	83
	19	Jhelum ...	954	4,327	26,819	31,196	27,172	4,024	136	199	335	187	5,877	4,595	148
	20	Rawalpindi ...	1,174	3,545	32,465	36,010	32,356	3,654	39	93	132	74	15,139	12,252	58
	21	Attock ...	672	2,958	26,868	29,826	27,734	2,092	107	226	333	230	11,777	5,276	103
	22	Mianwali ...	441	4,964	24,226	29,190	26,502	2,688	157	314	471	341	36,815	24,731	130
Multan.	23	Montgomery ...	1,806	675	7,914	8,589	7,916	673	129	169	298	196	27,406	10,693	102
	24	Lyallpur ...	1,293	3,418	15,463	18,881	15,785	3,096	28	99	127	74	4,967	4,163	53
	25	Jhang ...	1,018	1,448	14,791	16,239	15,199	1,040	83	281	364	187	6,045	1,901	177
	26	Multan ...	1,440	1,587	26,172	27,759	25,936	1,823	77	308	385	313	19,727	11,778	72
	27	Muzaffargarh ...	937	3,921	32,014	35,935	29,866	6,069	135	425	560	333	12,674	5,413	227
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan...	841	2,413	37,459	39,872	35,124	4,748	34	144	178	117	18,530	8,050	61
		Total ...	35,701	137,693	902,632	1,040,325	892,810	147,515	* 3,294	6,322	9,616	6,267	491,963	323,447	3,349

* The difference in last year's figures is due to the fact that the figures of Hoshiarpur were incorrectly shown last year

No. IV.

AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1919.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Detailed Jamabandis.			Number of Villages in which crop inspections were checked.			District Kanungo's work.			Boundary and Survey marks.			
									Total repaired during the year.			
Number of villages for which prepared during the year.	Number of villages in which checked by Collector and his Assistants.	Number of jamabandis and annual papers filed by due dates.	By Collector and his Assistants.	By Tahsildars.	By Naib-Tahsildars.	Number of days spent on tour.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Offices.	Tri-junction pillars.	Square survey marks.	Traverse points.	Trigonometrical survey pillars.
221	55	221	86	166	455	141	124	10	...	...	...	10
200	41	943	97	154	268	218	315	8	202	5	...	...
369	84	1,459	389	342	512	132	250	9	...	...	...	...
358	105	349	155	185	357	92	435	10	...	8	...	3
199	...	1,800	61	381	469	136	433	10	1,710	1,658	...	2
57	...	1,383	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,297	84	1,297	66	584	464	258	646	10	...	...	...	3
619	59	619	165	300	416	193	268	8	...	...	...	...
325	74	325	286	316	404	187	378	8	...	...	...	...
226	28	226	107	239	291	196	627	6	...	...	...	...
391	157	1,583	400	226	597	214	1,255	8	...	...	...	5
320	95	1,281	183	198	498	138	387	6	...	...	...	1
273	70	267	554	229	298	154	201	6	...	...	...	...
539	45	539	88	352	424	169	382	8	...	...	...	2
612	80	3,105	327	572	572	131	157	10	...	...	...	6
...	29	1,846	177	482	724	154	232	9	...	...	...	3
308	28	1,820	137	266	643	110	198	6	...	...	...	5
253	160	962	234	94	418	131	72	8	...	...	...	...
223	54	216	77	231	177	157	338	6	...	...	...	...
262	81	262	96	184	192	131	253	6	...	...	...	2
156	75	156	70	268	194	131	81	8	...	...	...	2
107	30	534	151	159	579	139	97	6	...	...	...	9
293	106	293	135	623	987	151	487	8	...	...	...	...
329	82	1,290	62	229	314	163	484	8	...	...	...	...
257	58	254	127	332	465	119	378	6	...	...	...	1
725	48	789	116	90	1,440	49	6	12	101	...	420	1
245	164	6,285	458	417	1,552	170	210	8	...	...	...	12
...	...	841	107	220	710	147	139	3	...	...	...	...
9,164	1,892	30,943	4,911	7,839	14,518	4,111	8,833	211	2,013	1,671	420	67

FORM No. V.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1919.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Total number of Patwaris, including Assistant Patwaris.	Salaries.		Stationery and Printing.		Patwari school.	Survey equipment.	Rewards.	Gratuities.	Other charges.	Total.		Remarks.
				Cost.	Annual average per head.	Cost.	Annual average per head.						Cost.	Annual average per head.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ambala.	1	Hissar	331	61,329	185	1,279	4	81	...	...	200	677	63,566	192	
	2	Rohtak	360	61,767	172	142	...	117	352	...	300	2,134	64,812	180	
	3	Gurgaon ...	379	59,473	157	1,755	5	5	32	...	445	448	62,158	164	
	4	Karnal ...	359	63,119	176	...	...	18	69	...	1,040	535	64,781	180	
	5	Ambala	401	52,908	132	1,102	3	181	...	...	540	508	55,239	138	
	6	Simla	9	1,664	185	106	12	...	25	...	...	480	2,275	253	
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	367	63,062	172	2,725	7	...	12	8	520	5,392	71,719	195	
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	514	92,447	180	3,241	6	83	...	...	150	1,018	96,939	188	
	9	Jullundur ...	428	59,468	139	2,187	5	...	...	...	720	607	62,982	147	
	10	Ludhiana ...	307	56,088	183	2,511	8	...	3	...	450	902	59,954	195	
	11	Ferozepore ...	423	73,370	173	2,248	5	...	...	...	300	826	76,744	181	
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	285	39,024	137	1,779	6	...	45	...	1,530	1,143	43,521	152	
	13	Amritsar ...	327	57,087	175	1,544	5	144	...	...	270	907	59,952	183	
	14	Gurdaspur ...	493	85,244	173	2,293	5	23	...	...	...	624	88,184	179	
	15	Sialkot ...	442	75,462	131	...	...	...	71	...	188	1,349	77,070	174	
	16	Gujranwala ...	424	69,129	163	1,963	5	187	...	...	270	587	72,136	170	
Rawalpindi.	17	Gujrat ...	260	43,721	168	1,744	7	...	...	...	...	523	45,988	177	
	18	Shahpur ...	298	48,845	164	1,635	6	141	110	...	...	526	51,257	172	
	19	Jhelum ...	221	37,220	168	880	4	...	...	...	90	...	38,190	173	
	20	Rawalpindi ...	231	37,649	163	211	1	155	31	...	750	559	39,355	170	
	21	Attock ...	214	30,018	140	1,638	8	...	...	...	...	573	32,229	151	
	22	Mianwali ...	189	31,293	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,497	32,790	174	
Multan.	23	Montgomery ...	199	26,486	133	1,054	5	123	...	...	120	290	28,073	141	
	24	Lyallpur ...	268	42,259	158	1,717	6	...	...	...	...	479	44,455	170	
	25	Jhang ...	249	41,308	166	1,022	4	...	...	...	70	297	42,697	171	
	26	Multan ...	363	46,763	129	2,374	6	...	2,274	859	680	5,509	58,459	161	
	27	Muzaffargarh ...	348	57,335	166	2,261	6	243	9	...	120	377	60,845	175	
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	221	39,005	176	1,824	8	106	...	48	120	1,881	42,984	194	
		Total ...	8,910	14,53,04		41,235	5	1,607	3,033	915	8,873	30,648	15,39,354	173	

46 DLR—220—3-1-20—SGPP—Lahore.

REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1920.

Lahore :
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1921.

Price : Re. 0-6-0.

Punjab Land Record Department
Report for 1919-20.

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REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1920.

Lahore :
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1921.

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No. 6383 (Rev.—Rev).

FROM

D. J. BOYD, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 28th February 1921.

Revenue.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the annual report of the Department of Land Records for the year 1919-20, which was submitted with your letter No. 491-54-E-12, dated the 5th February 1921. I am to request that the report may be submitted on the due date, 15th January, in future.

2. The supply of patwari candidates is sufficient, except in the Hissar district, and as an ample number of applications for the vacancies in Hissar has been received from other districts, there need be no anxiety regarding the recruitment of the patwari staff. Their educational qualifications are not on the average as good as in recent years, but the great improvements recently made in the conditions of service will probably attract men of the right standard.

An assistant patwari, whose pay varied from Rs. 6 to Rs 10 before now draws Rs. 15 per mensem, while the salary of a patwari has been raised according to his grade to Rs. 26, Rs. 23 or Rs. 20, the proportion of incumbents in the three grades being 1 : 2 : 2. More liberal rules have been sanctioned for travelling and halting allowances, and facilities have been provided for the grant of leave and the monthly payment of salary It has also been recognized that a residence should be provided for each patwari by Government, and the question of a provident fund is under consideration.

Patwaris have maintained their record for good conduct and efficiency. Wherever agitation existed in their ranks, it was not of a political nature and was based on economic causes.

3. The inadequacy of the pay of Kanungos had long been admitted by Government. An increase in their emoluments has recently been announced, and in place of the existing field allowance, a horse allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem has been sanctioned. *Pari passu* with the increase in the pay of Field Kanungos, who are now graded in 2 grades of Rs. 40 and Rs. 35 per mensem, the pay of Office and District Kanungos has also been raised. The work and conduct of Kanungos during the year has been satisfactory. It is a matter of regret that the supervision of their work should again have been inadequate and that the rules contained in Standing Order No. 13, to which presumably the attention of District Officers was drawn in accordance with paragraph 3 of last year's review, should have remained practically a dead letter. Under modern conditions, in the more important districts at any rate, it may not be easy for Deputy Commissioners to find time for detailed inspections of the work of Kanungos, but they should at least see that their Revenue Assistants perform this duty.

4. The maintenance of the records appears to have received adequate attention except in a few cases to which the Financial Commissioner has directed attention. The only matter that requires comment is the growing

practice of using the Patwari's diary and mutation register as a convenient means of recording the conditions of transfers of land and so escaping stamp duty. While this practice indicates a gratifying faith in the land record system, it is hardly one to be encouraged and the Governor in Council agrees with the Financial Commissioner that no thumb-impressions other than those of lambardars should be taken on mutation sheets and diaries.

5. The year has been a strenuous one for the record agency, as various calls were made on them in connection with the census, cattle enumeration and preparation of electoral rolls. As the Financial Commissioner has elsewhere remarked, the patwari is the handy man of Government, and it falls to his lot to discharge much useful work of a miscellaneous admininistrative nature which deserves and receives the recognition of Government.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Baksh is now on the eve of retirement. The Governor in Council would record his appreciation of the valuable work performed by him as Director of Land Records.

I have, &c.,

D. J. BOYD,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2429 CS—428—1-3-21—SGPP Lahore.

No. 491-54-E-12.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE :

Dated Lahore, 5th February 1921.

FROM

M. S. LEIGH, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,

Punjab.

To

THE REVENUE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB.

P. J. Fagan, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward a copy of the Departmental Report of the Director of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1920, with the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

Patwaris.

2. The number of patwari candidates accepted during the year was 936, as against 1,179 during the preceding year. But during the year, the total number entered in the registers rose from 2,350 to 2,623, and at the end of the year there were 29 candidates per cent. of patwaris and assistant patwaris, as against a maximum limit of 33. Only 7 districts reported serious shortage, and 6 districts have actually exceeded the maximum.

Of the new candidates, 76 per cent. (as in the preceding year) were agriculturists : the percentage of agriculturists among all candidates has risen from 71 to 74, and among all patwaris and assistant patwaris from 46 to 48. Of the new candidates the percentage of candidates who have educational qualifications higher than " primary passed," was among the agriculturists slightly better (38 as against 37), and among the non-agriculturists the same (64) as in the preceding year, but for all candidates the percentage has dropped from 47 in 1916-17 to 44 in 1918-19, and 40 in the year under report. It remains to be seen how far the new scale of pay (as announced during the present month) and other concessions mentioned below will offset the increasing percentage of agriculturists, which is responsible for this decline. Among patwaris and assistant patwaris the percentage has, for several years, remained at 50. The rule excluding non-agriculturists of merely primary qualifications is now generally adhered to, but the instance of a contravention of this rule reported from Attock is decidedly objectionable. There is a satisfactory rise (from 69 to 75) in the percentage of candidates who have passed the patwari examination.

This year 864 candidates obtained posts as patwari and assistant patwari as against 651 last year; and the percentage of agriculturists among these so appointed has dropped from 70 to 65. Influenza made last year quite abnormal.

The same.

3. Patwaris have maintained their record for good conduct and efficiency: in addition to their multifarious duties in connection with the Land Revenue Records, they have done much good work in connection with cattle-enumeration and preparation for the census, and have greatly helped to make the first general elections a success. Dismissals have decreased from 117 last year to 102 this year, and there is a marked decrease in the number of minor punishments. The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Director that patwaris as a class have shown little disposition towards agitation of a political nature. Such agitation as occurred was directed towards securing an improvement of pay, etc, and, it may be observed, had been anticipated by a considerable interval by proposals submitted to Government on the subject. During the year under report,

they received substantial concessions : in the matter of pay they have gained in rates,* and also in the frequency and convenience of its distribution ; travelling allowance is now granted for all journeys by road ; leave rules have been liberalised† and satisfactory housing is in prospect; it is hoped that the Government of India will sanction the establishment of a Provident Fund.

During the year 6 patwaris secured posts as kanungos on the staff of districts, about 14 as settlement kanungos and an unspecified number as kanungos on survey duty. They secured 54 other superior posts—one less than last year—and 47 out of 81 places as kanungo candidates.

The attention of 8 district officers (including three mentioned in this connection last year) will be drawn to the orders contained in paragraph 2 of Standing Order No. 19 which from the figures given in Form No. III appear to have been contravened.

In connection with the question of the effect of the Clerical Establishment Committee's proposal upon the prospects of patwaris and kanungos, Government has agreed that patwaris appointed to District Establishments are to be absolved from serving a period of candidature and that patwaris of the 3rd grade shall be eligible for acceptance as kanungo candidates.

For the construction and maintenance of patwarkhanas the Financial Commissioner has submitted proposals which if accepted will, it is hoped, secure the collaboration of the District Board Agency. In the meantime new construction is being arranged for by Deputy Commissioners. Sums aggregating Rs. 1,18,288 for 458 patwarkhanas have been sanctioned up to date during the current financial year against a budget provision of Rs. 1,75,000.

The net increase in the cost of the Patwari Establishment (Rs. 3,58,000 round) is made up mainly of an increase of nearly 4 lakhs on salaries, and a decrease of Rs. 22,000 on stationery ; the former item, however, will be further increased in the current year and the latter was fortuitous.

Kanungos.

4. The number of kanungo candidates has increased during the year from 304 to 312. The proportions of agriculturists; men who have passed the entrance or higher examination ; men who have passed the kanungo examination, and men who hold efficiency certificates have all improved. There is a complete lack of candidates in Rawalpindi, and a serious shortage in 4 other districts, due apparently to an aversion from settlement apprenticeship. The Director's plans for meeting the difficulty are awaited. The stipends of Rs. 20 payable during settlement training mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Financial Commissioner's remarks on last year's report have now been sanctioned. In the case of kanungos, as of patwaris, the year has brought substantial improvements in the matter of pay and allowances and still further increases are under consideration. The total number of kanungos on the district staffs increased by 3 to 660, 29 vacancies were filled up by 8 candidates and 21 settlement kanungos. The number of permanent settlement kanungos was increased during the year from 139 to 217, future as well as present requirements being considered. Steps are being taken to render practicable the complete amalgamation of district and settlement kanungo staffs. Colony kanungos are still separate.

The work of the kanungos during the year is favourably reported on, and attention is drawn to their abstention from agitation, on their own account, and their endeavours to minimize it among their subordinates, especially in Sialkot. The Financial Commissioner is glad to acknowledge on this occasion his appreciation of their services, though this will have appeared even more tangibly from his sympathetic advocacy of their claims.

---

*Those mentioned in the Report are already superseded.

The proportion of men in each grade is now 20 (I), 40 (II), 40 (III), formerly it was 25 (I), 50 (II), 25 (III). The sanctioned rates of pay are—

I Grade Rs. 26 per mensem.
II „ „ 23 „ „
III „ „ 20 „ „

The average rise under the scale now introduced will be from Rs. 12 to Rs. 22-4-0. Individuals have been protected against loss due to regrading.

†With reference to paragraph 4 of Punjab Government No. 531-S., dated 4th June 1920, it is reported that only 1 patwari was granted furlough and that his leave allowances had not yet been paid.

It must, however, be admitted that this verdict on their Revenue Record work, though probably correct, is largely, so far as District Officers are concerned, arrived at by faith rather than knowledge. The Financial Commissioner once more much regrets to observe that the orders as to the annual testing of the work of field kanungos contained in Standing Order No. 13 are practically a dead letter : he is convinced that a high standard of energy and accuracy can hardly be expected unless the staff are aware that good work will be seen and appreciated by superior officers ; and also that energy and accuracy in maintaining the stupendous mass of records (the scope and importance of which were emphasized in paragraph 7 of the Review of last year's report) are a factor of much underrated significance in the avoidance of crime, litigation, and popular discontent. District officers and their gazetted assistants will find that a little time spent on occasional tests will save a surprising amount of time in other directions.

The work of district kanungos appears on the whole to be satisfactory and to show signs of improvement, but the Financial Commissioner is very doubtful whether Deputy Commissioners generally sufficiently appreciate the great importance of this official's work in the general system of land records or the necessity for his adequate supervision, direction and control by themselves and their Revenue Assistants. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners concerned will be drawn to the Director's remarks as to Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala, Lahore and Gurdaspur. The addition of column 26 to Form No. IV, attached to the report, is a useful innovation.

Records.

5. The damage done by fire to the records of Sialkot and Gujranwala has been mostly made good. Those of Ludhiana and Jhelum have suffered from insects.

The number of jamabandis checked by Collectors and their Assistants were 1,480 out of 9,164 prepared in the previous year. The latter figure is however exaggerated, owing to the inclusion of Standing Records in Ambala and Multan : the corresponding figures last year were 1,892 and 9,090. There was too little checking in Ludhiana again, as also in Gurdaspur : the Sub-Divisional Officers of Kaithal and Kulu have again done much too little, and the same is true of Pind Dadan Khan, Murree, Rupar and Khushab. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners concerned will be drawn to this important matter. The Financial Commissioner notes with pleasure the efforts of the Collectors in Hissar, Gurgaon and Karnal, and the Sub-Divisional Officers of Palwal and Kasur, and trusts that their example will be more widely followed. The freeing of the Revenue Assistant, Ferozepore, from criminal work has been beneficial to the records of that district.

It is satisfactory to observe that the quadrennial amendment of field maps is now receiving attention. For the due abbreviation of future settlement operations the matter is vital. Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars will be reminded that they are required to check on the spot the changes in maps.

	1918-19.	1919-20.
Pending ...	137,693	147,693*
New ...	902,632	766,020
Disposals ...	892,810	762,541
Balance ...	147,515*	150,994

A comparison of the mutation work done in 1919-20 and 1918-19 is shown in the margin : there has been little increase in the pending balance in spite of the fact that one-third less extra help in the shape of Naib-Tahsildars was afforded. It is hoped that the orders issued to facilitate the correction of clerical errors in mutation and quadrennial records will tend to reduce work. The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Director that no thumb impressions other than lambardars' should be taken on mutation sheets and diaries.

The Financial Commissioner agrees also that Collectors should adopt the practice of taking Abstract Note Books with them on tour with a view to making necessary entries therein.

Partitions.

6. The number of partition cases instituted was very large (8,308), so that in spite of a largely in creased number of disposals the pending balance has increased from 3,349 to 3,847 cases. The Deputy Commissioners of Kangra, Hoshiarpur and

*There is a discrepancy between column 9 of form IV for 1918 and column 5 of form IV for 1919 for Jhelum and Lyallpur.

Jhelum will be directed to give the partition work of their districts their special attention.

General.

7. Beyond the improvements made in the emoluments of the patwari and kanungo establishments, the year has not been marked by any special events in connection with land records But as already noticed, the patwari staff have had to devote much of their energy to work connected with census and elections, and much of their interest has not unnaturally been drawn to the question of livelihood. The current year will again involve heavy census duties, but it is to be hoped that election work will not be at all heavy, and that in matters of pay and prospects the staff will continue to rely on the sympathetic concern of the authorities for their general welfare. In submitting recommendations for the furtherance of this object the Financial Commissioners were greatly fortified by the conclusions arrived at by a Committee, which met at Simla on the 7th August 1920, and consisted of Mr. Casson, Financial Commissioner, the Revenue and Financial Secretaries to Government, the Director of Land Records, and two experienced Indian Revenue Assistants.

The post of Director was held throughout the year by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh. He did a commendable amount of touring. That of his personal assistant was somewhat less than in the previous year; but the Director will doubtless see that it is maintained at a sufficiently high figure. In view of his approaching retirement this is probably the last report which it will fall to Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh to prepare and the Financial Commissioner desires to take the opportunity of recording his high appreciation of the quality of the work done by him in his present post and of the valuable assistance which he has on all occasions rendered to the Financial Commissioner, assistance which has been all the more useful by reason of the experience and knowledge on which it has been based.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. S. LEIGH,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

253 FC—330—11-2-21—SGPP Lahore.

No. 351.

FROM

KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A.,
Director of Land Records, Punjab,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 23rd December 1920.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith for favour of review and transmission to the Local Government seven advance copies of the report on the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1920.

I have, &c.,
RAHIM BAKHSH,
Director of Land Records, Punjab.

49 DLR—321—14-12-21—SGPP Lahore.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1920.

Tours and inspections.

1. Throughout the year the post of Director of Land Records was held by me and one of the two posts of Personal Assistant by Lala Har Narain. The other was held by Pandit Janki Nath Atal up to 1st March 1920. It then remained vacant up to 2nd August, when S. Ahmed Hussain, its present incumbent, was appointed to it. I spent 149 days on tour, and inspected three head-quarter and 18 tahsil offices besides checking the survey and record work of the Multan Settlement. The Personal Assistants spent 293 days on tour, and inspected nine head-quarter and 47 tahsil offices. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of four in the number of offices inspected by them.

Naib-Tahsildars' Examination.

2. The Naib-Tahsildars' Examination was held in August last. There were 80 candidates including 21 from Native States, 17 from the North-West Frontier Province, and one from the Delhi Province. Six failed to attend, 21 passed in all subjects, 45 in some of them, and 8 failed altogether. The percentage of successful candidates was the same as last year.

Patwari candidates. Form II.

3. The total number of candidates at the commencement of the year under report was 2,350; 936 new candidates were accepted; 364 candidates were appointed as patwaris or assistant patwaris; and the names of 299 were struck off. Thus at the close of the year the total number of candidates was 2,623, or 20 per cent. of the total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris. The prescribed maximum limit was exceeded in Simla, Kangra, Jullundur, Sialkot, Sheikhupura, and Montgomery. In Simla, as explained last year, a reserve of candidates has to be kept to meet the requirements of adjoining Native States. In Sialkot, the excess was insignificant, *viz*, only 1 per cent. In Sheikhupura a recommendation had been made for an increase in the number of patwaris. In Kangra, it was thought that the prescribed maximum limit had been abolished by a circular letter issued by me. This letter, however, which was issued in view of the possibility of strikes among patwaris, merely required that the total number of candidates should be brought up to this limit. In Montgomery the staff of colony patwaris is also recruited from district candidates. No explanation has been given for the excess in Jullundur. In Hissar, Rohtak, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Gujranwala and Shahpur the total number of candidates is considerably below the prescribed maximum limit. In Hissar there is a paucity of local candidates, and applications have been invited from outsiders. About 100 applications have been received and a selection will be shortly made. In the other districts the deficiency is being gradually made up.

Seventy-six per cent. of the new candidates accepted during the year, and 74 per cent. of the total number of candidates at the close of the year, belonged to agriculutral tribes. The corresponding percentages of the preceding year were respectively 76 and 71. Ludhiana is the only district where the number of candidates belonging to agricultural tribes is less than half the total number of candidates, and here also the deficiency is insignificant.

Thirty-eight per cent. of the new candidates belonging to agricultural tribes, and 64 per cent. of those belonging to non-agricultural tribes had passed the Middle School or higher examination, as against 37 and 64 per cent. respectively in the preceding year. Of the total number of candidates at the end of the year, 40 per cent. possessed this qualification as against 44 per cent. last year. Primary passed non-agricultural candidates can be accepted only if they are patwaris' sons or grandsons, or if they have shown special aptitude for patwari's work in the course of a settlement, and in the latter case they

can be accepted only in districts under settlement. Some at least of the 73 such candidates accepted during the year did not, however, fulfil these conditions. In Ambala, one such candidate was accepted merely because he belonged to the Morni Ilaqa where education is only up to the primary standard. In Lahore, five such candidates were accepted merely in view of their special aptitude for patwari's work. In Amritsar, one such candidate was accepted merely on account of his being settlement trained. In Attock one such candidate was accepted merely because he was related to a retired Revenue Assistant. It is stated in the Sialkot report that primary passed non-agricultural candidates, accepted during the year, were patwaris' sons or kinsmen, and in the Shahpur report, that they were patwaris or kanungos' sons or grandsons. It was stated in the last year's report that the question of absolutely stopping the enlistment of primary-passed candidates would be considered after it had been seen how far the attractiveness of the patwari's post would be increased by the contemplated improvements in his pay and prospects. Hitherto it has not been possible to consider this question for the question of the patwaris' pay has not been yet finally settled.

Seventy-five per cent. of the candidates have passed the patwari examination as against 69 per cent. last year. Patwari schools were opened in eight districts.

Patwaris and Assistant Patwaris.

4. Sixty-five per cent. of the 364 candidates appointed as patwaris or assistant patwaris during the year belonged to agricultural tribes as against 70 per cent. in the preceding year. The only districts where less than half the vacancies were given to candidates belonging to these tribes were Ferozepore, Lahore and Gurdaspur. The report of the Ferozepore district does not state why a larger number of vacancies could not be given to such candidates. In the other two districts qualified agriculturist candidates were not available in sufficient numbers. Forty-eight per cent. of the total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris now belong to agricultural tribes against 46 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentage of patwaris and assistant patwaris with higher educational qualifications than the primary standard has been the same during the last several years, *viz.*, 50.

Conduct of patwaris.

5. The conduct and efficiency of patwaris are generally reported to be satisfactory. They had a considerable amount of extra work to do this year in connection with cattle enumeration, electoral rolls, and preliminary census statements; and all this work was done on the whole in a satisfactory manner. The total number of dismissals decreased from 117 to 108 and of other punishments from 2,355 to 1,959. More than one-third of the dismissals occurred in Gurgaon, Hoshiarpur, Montgomery and Multan. In Hoshiarpur, however, six patwaris who died during the year have been erroneously shown as dismissed. Two of the remaining three districts were under settlement. The most noteworthy feature of the year was the starting of an organization by patwaris to represent their grievances. This in itself was not open to any serious objection; but at some of their meetings resolutions were passed containing unreasonable demands and threats of strike. It must, however, be said in justice to them, that some of their grievances were substantial, that some outside pressure was brought to bear upon them, that they were not responsible for all that was done in their name, and that they stopped all agitation as soon as they came to realize that the authorities were sympathetically considering their case.

Pay and prospects of patwaris.

6. The pay of patwaris and some of the other conditions of their service were considerably improved during the year. The rates of pay of the three grades into which they are divided were respectively increased from Rs. 14, 12, 10 to Rs. 20, 18, 16. The grade proportions were, however, altered from 25, 50, 25 to 20, 40, 40, respectively. As a result of these changes the average rate of patwari's pay increased from Rs. 12 to Rs. $17\frac{3}{5}$ or by 46 per cent. Restitutional personal allowances were granted in cases in which the revised pay was less than the former pay including the temporary allowance. A further improvement of patwari's pay is under consideration. The pay of assistant patwaris was in-

creased from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12. Patwaris now draw travelling allowance for road journeys in all cases and not merely on transfer. Arrangements have been made for the monthly disbursement of their pay and for its remittance by money order except in the case of patwaris residing at tahsil head-quarters. Their leave rules have been made more liberal. A provident fund will be established for their benefit as soon as the sanction of the Government of India, which has been already applied for, is received. All patwari circles will be gradually provided with patwarkhanas built and maintained at Government expense.

Six patwaris were appointed during the year as mahal kanungos. In the ordinary course only settlement kanungos are appointed to vacancies on the mahal kanungo staff; but where the settlement kanungos allotted to any particular district are unwilling to serve in that district, vacancies in it have to be given to ordinary kanungo candidates including patwaris. Twenty-one kanungo candidates were appointed during the year as settlement kanungos about two-third of whom must have been patwaris. Forty-seven patwaris were accepted as kanungo candidates. Some patwaris are officiating as kanungos in the Sindh Sagar Survey in Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts. Other superior posts that fell to their share were 54 against 55 in the preceding year. It was remarked in the last year's report that the proposals of the Clerical Establishment Committee regarding the recruitment of the District Office Establishment would, if fully carried out, adversely affect the prospects of promotion of patwaris to posts on this establishment. In the Financial Commissioner's review of this report, I was asked to separately refer this question; and I have accordingly done so submitting my own suggestions.

Cost of Patwari establishment.

7. The total cost of the patwari establishment was Rs. 18,97,415 as compared with Rs. 15,39,354 in the preceding year. Important variations occurred only under "salaries" and "cost of stationery and printing." Owing to the recent increase of pay the total expenditure on salaries increased from Rs. 14,53,043 to Rs. 18,34,753. The cost of stationery and printing decreased from Rs. 41,235 to Rs. 19,336. The present arrangement under which the cost of blank paper used for patwari forms is debited to the Central Jail Press and not to the department of Land Records was introduced with effect from 19th November 1918 and was not thus in force throughout the preceding year. The decrease was, however, principally due to the fact that the Central Jail Press was unable during the year to comply with most of the indents for patwari forms. It receives its supplies of blank paper from the Stationery Office, Calcutta; and the latter was, for a long time, unable to arrange for any supplies. The paper required for mapping sheets has not been yet received and I have had therefore to arrange for their printing with a private press.

A single patwari was granted furlough during the year and his leave allowances have not yet been paid. Thus no extra cost has been so far incurred in consequence of the recent orders of Government regarding the grant of furlough to patwaris. I note this with reference to paragraph 4 of Punjab Government letter No. 531-S, dated 4th June 1920, to the address of the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners.

Patwarkhanas.

8. The question of the employment of the District Board Agency for the construction and maintenance of patwarkhanas has not been yet finally settled. Sometime ago District Boards were consulted as to their ability and willingness to undertake this work and as to the principles on which the necessary financial adjustments should be made; and their replies are now under the Financial Commissioner's consideration. In the Budget Estimates of the last financial year Rs. 20,000 were provided for the construction and maintenance of patwarkhanas; but out of this sum only Rs. 8,749 were utilised. In the budget estimates of the current financial year Rs. 1,75,000 have been provided for this purpose, and efforts are being made to utilize the whole of this sum. In order to expedite the submission of applications for sanction to the construction and maintenance of patwarkhanas, the rule requiring that such applications should be accompanied by rough plans and estimates has been recently somewhat relaxed.

Kanungo candidates.

9. The total number of kanungo candidates at the close of the preceding year was 304. Eight candidates including, as already stated, six patwaris were appointed as mahal kanungos in the Kangra and Muzaffargarh districts; 21 were appointed as settlement kanungos; the names of 44 were struck off owing to other causes such as death, employment in other departments, etc.; and 81 new candidates were selected. Thus the total number of candidates at the close of the year was 312. Fifty-four of the new candidates and 213 of the total number of candidates at the close of the year belonged to agricultural tribes as against 72 and 198 respectively in the preceding year. One hundred and two candidates have passed the Entrance or higher examination against 98 in the preceding year; and 210 possess lower educational qualifications against 216. One hundred and ninety-two candidates have passed the kanungo examination and 184 possess efficiency certificates as against 170 and 168 respectively in the preceding year. Forty-seven of the 81 new candidates were patwaris.

There is now no candidate in Rawalpindi. There were two at the close of the preceding year; but the names of both were struck off owing to their refusal to work in settlements. Steps are now being taken to enlist some patwaris willing to work in settlements. The total number of kanungo candidates is considerably below the prescribed maximum limit in Karnal, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Jhelum. Sheikhupura has been only recently constituted as a district. Some of the Gujranwala candidates were transferred to Sheikhupura. It has not been explained why the total number of candidates in the other districts is considerably below the maximum limit. A considerable difficulty was experienced during the year in finding qualified candidates for temporay vacancies in settlements. To avoid similar difficulty in future the total number of candidates should be as far as possible kept up to the maximum limit and all candidates should be required to qualify with as little delay as possible. I have been thinking of proposing that the maximum limit should be not, as at present, half the total number of mahal kanungos but half the aggregate number of mahal kanungos and the settlement kanungos whose names are included in the supplementary list. As will be, however, subsequently seen it is necessary to revise supplementary lists, and I am delaying the submission of this proposal pending their revision.

It was decided during the year to give a stipend of Rs. 20 to all kanungo candidates undergoing settlement training except those already in service who would be shown as on deputation during the period of their training.

Kanungos.

10. The total number of mahal kanungos at the close of the year under report was 660 as against 657 at the end of the preceding year. Of the 32 kanungos of Gujranwala, 11 were transferred to Sheikhupura on the separation of the latter district. One of the Sialkot kanungos was transferred to Gujranwala on the transfer of 129 villages from the former to the latter district. There occurred 29 vacancies among mahal kanungos, and of these eight were given to kanungo candidates and the rest to settlement kanungos in whose place kanungo candidates were appointed.

The sanctioned strength of the settlement kanungo staff varies from time to time while the number of permanent settlement kanungos cannot be similarly varied. In deciding, therefore, what their number should be, it is necessary to take both the present and future requirements of settlements into consideration. In view of these requirements, it was decided during the year to increase the number of permanent settlement kanungos from 139 to 217. It has been thus possible to confirm all those kanungos who were re-employed from time to time after their posts had been brought under reduction in 1914 as well as the 61 sub. *pro tem.* kanungos whose names were included in supplementary lists prepared under paragraph 5 of Standing Order No. 19.

It was found during the year that, before proceeding to carry out the instructions regarding the complete amalgamation of the settlement and the mahal kanungo staff embodied in correction slip No. 440 to paragraph 23 of Standing Order No. 19, we should (1) include in the supplementary lists pre-

pared under paragraph 5 of Standing Order No. 19 the names of all those permanent kanungos whose names were excluded in the first instance on account of their being on long leave or deputation, and exclude from them the names of all those kanungos whom it is not now possible to confirm, (2) provide that the restriction that the proportion of first grade kanungos should not exceed one-fourth should be considered to be applicable to the amalgamated kanungo staff of each district and not separately to the mahal kanungo staff of each district and the settlement kanungo staff of each settlement, and (3) devise some method whereby the Accountant-General may be able to see whether this restriction is being duly observed in regard to the amalgamated staff of each district. The Financial Commissioner has already sanctioned the revision of supplementary lists in the manner indicated above. As regards (3) the Accountant-General has been consulted under the Financial Commissioner's orders. As regards (2) a reference will be made to the Local Government as soon as the Accountant-General's opinion has been received.

There are now 38 first grade settlement kanungos while the total number of permanent settlement kanungos is 217 as stated above. Thus there is a deficiency of 16 in the first grade, if settlement kanungos be considered as a separate staff for purposes of grade promotion. For purposes of such promotion, however, they have been amalgamated with mahal kanungos; and consequently the vacancies in the first grade will be filled after the supplementary lists have been revised in the manner indicated above.

For purposes of the instructions regarding the amalgamation of the mahal and the settlement kanungo staff, colony kanungos, of whom there was no mention in Standing Order No. 19, could not be considered as part of the one or the other staff. They have been, therefore, recognised as a separate staff in Correction Slip No. 483 to paragraph 11 of Standing Order No. 19.

Ten kanungos were promoted to Naib-Tahsildarships and other superior posts as against 9 in the preceding year. It was stated in the last year's report that there existed no provision in the Clerical Establishment Committee scheme regarding the appointment of kanungos to posts on Districts Office Establishment. Recently I have submitted proposals in this connection on which no orders have been yet passed.

The pay of all classes of kanungo was improved during the year. The stationery allowance of field kanungos was increased, and their travelling allowance rules were made more liberal. A settlement allowance was also sanctioned. It was, however, subsequently considered that their pay and allowances had not been sufficiently enhanced and certain proposals for their further enhancement are under consideration.

The same.

11. The Settlement Officer of Multan notes that while some of the kanungos did very well, the general standard of their work was disappointing; and that their efficiency has been adversely affected by their dissatisfaction with their pay and prospects. Other district officers, who have passed any remarks regarding their work, generally consider it to be satisfactory. Generally speaking there was no inclination on their part to make common cause with patwaris in their agitation. In Sialkot, it is stated, that they displayed great pluck and tact in connection with this agitation. It was remarked in the last year's report that in many districts the instructions contained in Standing Order No. 19 regarding the annual testing of the work of field kanungos were not carried out. There is no improvement to record this year in this respect. The annual testing was completely or partially done only in Hissar, Karnal, Amritsar and Attock. In Gujranwala, it could not be done as the patwari staff was generally engaged in copying records at tahsil head-quarters. In the absence of the annual testing it is difficult for revenue officers to form a definite opinion about kanungo's work. They see very little of it in discharging their own duties connected with land records, for their attention is then mostly absorbed by their own work.

District Kanungos.

12. The aggregate number of the touring days of the district kanungos of the province was 4,277 as against 4,111 in the preceding year. The touring was insufficient in Sialkot, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Dera Ghazi Khan. In Sialkot, it was not possible to do much touring as the patwaris had to be mostly kept at tahsil head-quarters for work connected with the replacement of records destroyed by fire. In Dera Ghazi Khan much of the district kanungos' time was spent in receiving and arranging the records of the recent settlement and other miscellaneous settlement duties. The deficiency of touring in the remaining two districts has not been explained. The total number of villages of which the papers were checked during the year was 8,500 as against 8,833 in the preceding year. It is not possible to judge of the amount of inspection work merely from the number of the villages of which the papers were checked as it is also necessary to take into account the extent and character of the check. There can, however, be little doubt that the papers of a larger number of villages should have been checked in Sheikhupura, Rawalpindi, Attock and Mianwali. I am leaving Multan out of account, where, owing to the settlement operations the district kanungo was not expected to supervise field kanungos' work. A column has been added this year in statement IV to show the number of field kanungo circles inspected by each district kanungo during the year. From a comparison of the figures given in this column with the total number of field kanungos in each district, it appears that three kanungo circles remained uninspected in Gurgaon, two in Karnal, one in Ambala and six in Kangra. As copying work was being done in Sialkot and Gujranwala, and settlement operations were in progress in Hissar, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan, the figures of these districts need not be considered. In Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala it is stated that the district kanungo had to do extra work in connection with electoral rolls and preliminary census statements. I am not, however, inclined to regard this explanation as satisfactory. In Kangra, I believe, the district kanungo is not required to do any inspection in the Kulu Sub-Division. All the tahsil offices should be inspected by the district kanungo twice a year; but in some of the districts the total number of offices inspected is less than twice the number of the tahsils. There is a deficiency of two in Hissar, one in Gurgaon, two in Kangra, two in Lahore, four in Gurdaspur and one in Shahpur. In Hissar the Sirsa Tahsil was not inspected owing to its being under settlement. The district kanungo's inspections need not, however, be suspended on this account. In Shahpur my Personal Assistant's inspection of one of the offices furnished the district kanungo with a convenient excuse for dispensing with his own inspection of that office. No explanation of the deficiency of inspections in the remaining districts has been given. The work of district kanungos is generally considered to be satisfactory. There has been some improvement of late in the character of their inspections. It is necessary, however, to point out again that their diaries should be carefully examined by Collectors and their assistants.

Records of rights.

13. In Ambala, the office room of the office kanungo of the Naraingarh Tahsil was enlarged, the wooden racks of the Sadr Land Record Office were replaced by iron ones, and the ventilation arrangements of this office were improved. In Kangra, an additional room was built for the Land Record Office, and the records of the recent settlement, which have been hitherto lying at tahsils, are now being removed to Sadar. In Ludhiana, a small insect has appeared and done a considerable damage. The dusting of bastas has had no effect. It appears that the solutions recommended in paragraph 11 of the Punjab Government Consolidated Circular No. 31 have not been tried. In Sheikhupura, the records are lying at tahsils pending the construction of a record room at Sadar. In Jhelum, the existing record room is not sufficiently commodious, and is also badly ventilated and lighted. Despite all efforts to prevent the ravages of whiteants many records were destroyed during the year. Administrative sanction has been already received to the construction of a new record room, but the requisite funds have not been yet provided. At Lyallpur, the records of rights of 27 villages on the Upper Chenab Canal were prepared and filed during the year. In Dera Ghazi Khan, the new records of all the four tahsils

were filed. In Sialkot, the work connected with the replacement of the records destroyed by fire has not been yet finished; but most of it has been done. In Gujranwala, it has been finished except in regard to the 129 villages recently transferred from the Sialkot district. Fresh records of rights have to be prepared in Gujranwala for six villages both copies of the old records of which were destroyed. A notification under section 32 of the Land Revenue Act was issued in regard to these villages towards the close of the year.

Annual rec rds.

14. Out of the 9,164 jamabandis prepared in the preceding year 1,480 were checked by Collectors and their Assistants. No jamabandis were prepared in that year in Gujranwala and Dera Ghazi Khan. In the former district, the patwaris were engaged in work connected with the replacement of records destroyed by fire, and in the latter settlement operations were in progress. Only eight jamabandis were attested in Ambala and only 10 in Multan out of 354 and 445, respectively, prepared in these districts. In Multan, however, it appears that standing records of rights are also counted as jamabandis in filling in column 17 of statement IV. I am not sure whether this was not also done in Ambala last year. In Dera Ghazi Khan standing records of rights are not shown in this column. I think this practice should be followed in other districts also as standing records of rights require no attestation in the year, following that in which they are prepared. An insufficient number of jamabandis was attested in Ludhiana and Gurdaspur. No jamabandis were attested by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kaithal, Pind Dadan Khan and Murree, and only 1, 7 and 8 jamabandis, respectively, by the Sub-Divisional Officers of Kulu, Rupar and Khushab. A good deal of attestation work was done by the Sub-Divisional Officers of Palwal and Kasur who attested 56 and 31 jamabandis, respectively. It is satisfactory to note that five jamabandis were attested by the Collector of Hissar, 29 by that of Gurgaon and six by that of Karnal. It is possible that some of the other Collectors also took a share in the attestation of jamabandis; but no details are given in the reports of the other districts and the jamabandis attested by Collectors are not separately shown in statement IV.

The number of new jamabandis prepared during the year was 9,254. No jamabandis were prepared in Sialkot where the patwaris were engaged in work connected with the replacement of records destroyed by fire, nor could any be prepared for the 129 villages of this district recently transferred to Gujranwala. In Ferozepore, the Revenue Assistant who has been now relieved of criminal work, was able to check many jamabandis in the course of their preparation. The procedure regarding the preparation of Tatimma Shajras and their incorporation in the tahsil copy of the settlement map is properly followed. Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars, however, do not yet fully realize their responsibility for checking Tatimma Shajras on the spot. It was provided during the year that changes due to hissadari kásht should not be incorporated in Tatimma Shajras unless they are at least 4 years old. It was found that the incorporation in the tahsil copy of the settlement map of changes due to mortgages could not be similarly delayed without introducing an undesirable amount of complication As regards these changes, therefore, a provision was made in paragraph 47 of Standing Order No. 16 which would obviate the possibility of any confusion arising from their immediate incorporation in the map.

Mutations.

15. The total number of mutations pending at the commencement of the year was 147,693; 766,020 new mutations were entered as against 902,632 in the preceding year in which institutions were abnormally heavy owing to the mortality caused by the influenza epidemic; 762,541 mutations were disposed of against 892,810; and 151,172 remained pending at the end of the year. Thirty-five extra Naib-Tahsildars were employed as compared with 52 in the preceding year; the aggregate period of their employment was 52 months as against 75 in that year; and the daily average of their outturn 34 as against 39. A simple procedure was prescribed for the correction of clerical mistakes in mutations and jamabandis. Formerly such mistakes could not be corrected in mutations without obtaining a formal permission for review and in jamabandis without entering mutations for their correction.

The Deputy Commissioner of Ambala writes that the patwaris are in the habit of taking thumb impressions of parties to the transfer of property either on their roznamcha or on the actual mutation sheet; that this results in loss to the stamp revenue; and that he has, therefore, directed that if an agreement is reduced to writing, it must in future be properly stamped. Thumb impressions of interested parties are at present invariably added to reports entered at their instance in the patwari's diary; and in some districts they are also added to such reports in the patwari's mutation register. Advantage is sometimes taken of this practice to secure the entry of such conditions in the reports as it would be, otherwise, necessary to embody in separate documents, for instance, conditions relating to the term of mortgage, and liability for the cost of improvements effected on mortgaged property. Thus the present practice of taking thumb impressions of interested parties involves some loss of revenue. I doubt, however, whether the patwari's diary or mutation register is a proper place for stamped agreements. In the case of both these registers our present instructions merely require that the Lambardar's thumb impression should be taken. I think we might go further and expressly prescribe that no other person's thumb impressions should be taken. In the course of my tahsil inspections I have been always objecting to the practice of taking the thumb impressions of interested parties on mutation sheets.

I was asked during the year to report whether mutation fees could be enhanced and submitted certain proposals on the subject to the Financial Commissioner. It was, however, decided by a conference recently held at Simla to consider the question of the pay of patwari and kanungos establishments and other connected questions that for the present no enhancement should be made in mutation fees.

Note books.

16. In **Kangra**, the Tika note books have been completed, and steps are being taken to secure the early completion of the circle and tahsil note books. In Sialkot, the preparation of new note books, which are to replace those destroyed by fire, has not been yet started. The necessary forms have been indented for, but not yet received. In Gujranwala, the note books destroyed by fire have been replaced. In Jhelum note books have not been written up since rabi 1918. No explanation for this has been, however, given. In Lyallpur, the abstract note books of the 27 villages on the Upper Chenab Canal, the records of rights of which were completed during the year, are still under preparation. In Multan, it has not been possible to start the preparation of new village note books as the requisite forms have not been yet received. In Dera Ghazi Khan new note books are being written up. The instructions requiring Deputy Commissioners to record their observations in abstract note books were complied with only in a few of the districts. The Commissioner of Lahore remarks in this connection that if the Collector could order the appropriate volumes of these books to be sent out with him when he went on tour, he would probably find time to make a few notes on the villages he had seen. He adds that his experience is that entries are not made because the Collector has not the book with him when he sees a village and that afterwards he is crowded out with other work.

Partitions.

17. The total number of partition cases instituted during the year was 8,308 as compared with 6,322 in the preceding year; 7,810 cases were disposed of as against 6,267, and 3,847 remained pending as against 3,349. There was a considerable increase both in the total and in the cultivated area involved in decided cases. The pending file is heavy in Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Jhelum.

Survey marks.

18. Survey marks are generally in good condition. In **Mianwali**, necessary measures have been taken for the protection of the pillars erected by the Survey of India Department and the Sub-Rectangulation staff; but here, their preservation is peculiarly difficult owing to the sandy nature of the country. In Montgomery, stone trijunction pillars are in good condition; but masonry ones require repairs and the Settlement Officer is taking steps to have them repaired. In Multan, trijunction pillars and other survey marks have been put

in a proper state of repair. In Dera Ghazi Khan, new stone trijunction pillars have been put in places where the old ones have fallen down. It is necessary to draw again the attention of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars to the instructions contained in paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 16 which are, at present, rarely complied with.

General. 19. I do not think that any considerable progress has been made during the year under review in the direction of removing the defects repeatedly pointed out in these reports; but the year has been a busy one for the Land Records establishments; and they have been greatly exercised over the question of their future emoluments which has been under consideration during the year; and it must be admitted to their credit, that inspite of all this they have managed to do in a satisfactory manner all that they were required to do during the year. The question of their future emoluments has not been yet finally settled; but they now realize that the authorities are prepared to do all that can be reasonably done for them and are, therefore, contentedly awaiting its final settlement.

LAHORE:

Dated 20th December 1920.

RAHIM BAKHSH,

Director of Land Records, Punjab.

49 DLR—321—14-1-21—SGPP Lahore.

QUINQUENNIAL RETURN.

FORM No. I.

TABLE SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD KANUNGO CIRCLES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division.	No.	District.	Number of field kanungos.	Number of patwaris.	Area and revenue (00's omitted). Area in acres. Total.	Area in acres. Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields	Number of khatauni holdings.	Average per field kanungo. Fields.	Average per field kanungo. Khatauni holdings.	Average per patwari. Fields.	Average per patwari. Khatauni holdings.	Remarks.
							Rs.							
Ambala.	1	Hissar ...	19	306	33,186	27,877	10,391	1,003,102	374,087	55,781	20,793	3,278	1,223	
	2	Rohtak ...	17	335	14,364	11,615	16,386	1,591,743	421,217	93,632	24,777	4,751	1,257	
	3	Gurgaon ...	19	357	12,760	9,809	14,511	1 080,119	432,385	56,848	22,757	3,026	1,211	
	4	Karnal ...	18	344	20,104	11,255	13,475	1,830,147	412,496	107,656	24,264	5,320	1,199	
	5	Ambala ...	15	358	11 953	7,389	12,751	1,664,221	446,439	110,948	29,762	4,649	1,247	
	6	Simla ...	1	9	51,584	10,140	20,587	64,555	11,115	64,555	11,115	7,173	1,235	
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	21	344	17,214	5,837	10 417	3,475,781	534,112	165,513	25,434	10,104	1,548	
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	24	485	14,150	7,206	18,089	2,760,306	77,357	115,013	32,890	5,691	1,602	
	9	Jullundur ...	18	4.2	8,502	6,858	17,333	2,214,141	590,220	123,003	32,790	5,374	1,432	
	10	Ludhiana ...	14	300	8,928	7,237	13,864	1,621,661	371,435	115,833	25,102	5,406	1,238	
	11	Ferozepore ...	20	398	25,952	22,580	15,891	1,679,990	533,106	84,000	26,655	4 221	1,339	
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	14	276	17,520	12 501	12,153	1,629,137	389,387	116,367	27,813	5,902	1,410	
	13	Amritsar ...	15	303	9,949	7,591	15,516	1,621,311	530,419	108,087	35,361	5,264	1,722	
	14	Gurdaspur ..	21	438	11,695	8,329	18,395	1,888,645	675,035	89,935	32,147	4,312	1,541	
	15	Sialkot ...	19	418	12,604	9,507	17,374	2,174,680	732,932	114,457	38,570	5,203	1,753	
	16	Gujranwala ...	24	398	24,930	15,814	28,070	2,647,332	447,426	110,306	18,643	6,652	1,124	
Rawalpindi.	17	Gujrat ...	13	248	14,809	9,412	12,573	1,639,683	635,445	126,083	48,880	6,609	2,562	
	18	Shahpur ...	17	275	3 .720	13,421	21,729	1,592,850	206,641	93,100	18,036	5,756	1,115	
	19	Jhelum ...	11	221	17,718	7,436	7,348	1,517,373	457,361	419,411	581,004	21,461	6,470	
	20	Rawalpindi ..	12	217	13,119	5.942	6,732	1,299,005	472,463	108,250	39,372	5,986	2,177	
	21	Attock ...	10	202	27,023	10.947	6,738	1,085 518	423,987	108,552	42,399	5,374	2,099	
	22	Mianwali ...	15	171	34,420	7,874	5,005	653,081	251,691	43,5 9	16,779	3,819	1,472	
Multan.	23	Montgomery ..	12	186	13,219	7,369	5,603	936,788	142,718	78,066	11,893	5,036	767	
	24	Lyallpur ...	15	245	20,708	14,551	50 937	1,827,583	162,420	125,839	10,823	7,704	663	
	25	Jhang ...	14	231	21,717	8,670	13,701	1,4 7,113	265,351	100,503	18,954	6,091	1,149	
	26	Multan ...	21	338	37,382	13,431	21 845	1,147,91	237,324	54,662	11,325	3,356	704	
	27	Muzaffargarh ...	27	330	35,669	7,4 5	8,714	1,302,132	437,833	48,227	15,846	3.916	1 296	
	28	Dera Ghazi Khan	13	170	34,756	10,713	5,298	540,864	243,586	41,605	18,737	3,181	1,432	
		Total ...	458	8,320	596,190	298,817	421,426	43,946,240	11,006,438	95,952	24,031	5,282	1,321	

FORM No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PATWARIS AND PATWARI CANDIDATES AND PUNISHMENTS AND PROMOTIONS OF PATWARIS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS.									CANDIDATES.							
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Number.	*Number who have passed.* The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	*Number who have passed.* The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number dismissed.	Number reduced, suspended, or fined.	Number promoted to Kanungoships or other appointments.	Number.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	*Number who have passed.* The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	*Number who have passed.* The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	Number who have passed the Patwari Examination	REMARKS.
AMBALA.	1	Hissar ...	331	1	90	91	27	144	3	25	4	72	22	1	17	18	49	30	
	2	Rohtak ...	360	2	189	191	53	236	1	36	2	88	24	...	28	28	73	59	
	3	Gurgaon ...	379	1	221	222	58	243	12	92	2	115	30	1	52	53	99	98	
	4	Karnal ...	361	3	176	179	49	194	3	1 8	1	103	28	1	43	44	76	58	
	5	Ambala ...	401	3	253	256	64	180	1	48	1	103	26	...	37	37	68	81	
	6	Simla ...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	7	77	...	1	1	7	5	
JULLUNDUR.	7	Kangra ...	367	1	184	185	50	285	6	24	6	140	38	...	27	27	127	72	
	8	Hoshiarpur...	514	14	351	365	71	317	13	82	1	127	25	2	74	76	112	115	
	9	Jullundur ...	428	6	258	264	62	196	2	30	4	171	40	2	86	88	133	134	
	10	Ludhiana ...	307	...	220	220	72	126	3	90	2	70	23	...	34	34	34	66	
	11	Ferozpore ...	423	8	194	202	48	187	...	50	2	129	30	3	39	42	91	119	
LAHORE.	12	Lahore ...	269	3	134	137	51	74	6	39	1	78	29	...	25	25	40	49	
	13	Amritsar ...	327	3	169	172	52	120	2	111	1	78	24	...	36	36	51	46	
	14	Gurdaspur ...	493	9	243	252	51	206	3	75	3	135	29	...	46	46	84	129	
	15	Sialkot ...	407	1	193	194	48	198	1	60	2	140	34	...	71	71	107	69	
	16	Gujranwala...	299	1	121	122	41	91	1	63	...	63	21	2	20	22	38	49	
	17	Sheikhupura...	180	1	93	94	52	69	1	67	...	73	41	...	35	35	46	61	
RAWALPINDI.	18	Gujrat ...	260	8	100	108	42	111	...	15	...	83	32	1	48	49	51	61	
	19	Shahpur ...	298	2	107	109	37	120	6	18	3	61	20	1	14	15	47	46	
	20	Jhelum ...	221	4	83	87	39	110	5	52	2	67	30	...	18	18	56	26	
	21	Rawalpindi...	231	1	73	74	32	154	3	28	2	57	25	...	20	20	53	52	
	22	Attock ...	214	4	86	90	42	113	1	34	...	63	29	...	24	24	49	43	
	23	Mianwali ...	159	3	81	84	43	93	2	121	...	65	33	2	23	25	44	48	
MULTAN.	24	Montgomery...	199	...	64	64	32	54	10	136	1	79	40	...	35	35	47	70	
	25	Lyallpur ...	267	5	167	172	64	93	3	22	2	83	31	...	40	40	65	53	
	26	Jhang ...	249	2	129	131	53	61	1	63	...	83	33	9	37	46	62	83	
	27	Multan ...	363	6	186	192	53	148	12	241	5	114	31	2	51	53	82	65	
	28	Muzaffargarh	348	5	162	167	48	174	3	114	6	106	30	2	48	50	83	100	
	29	Dera Ghazi Khan.	221	1	85	86	39	151	4	120	1	70	32	1	22	23	62	67	
		Total ...	8,915	98	4,412	4,510	50	4,257	108	1,959	54	2,623	29	30	1,051	1,081	1,939	1,854	

FORM No. III.

STATEMENT SHOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF KANUNGOS AND KANUNGO CANDIDATES AND PROMOTIONS OF KANUNGOS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			KANUNGOS.					KANUNGO CANDIDATES.									
Division.	Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Total number of the Kanungo establishment.	*Number of Kanungo vacancies filled during the year.* Given to Patwaris accepted under Paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Given to candidates accepted under paragraph 2 (2) and (3) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Total.	Number of Kanungos promoted to Naib-Tahildarship or higher appointments during the year.	*Total number of candidates on the list.* Accepted under paragraph 2 (1) of Financial Commissioner's Standing Order No. 19.	Accepted under paragraph 2 (2) and (3) of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 19.	Total.	Percentage of column 11 on column 4.	Number who belong to agricultural tribes.	*Number who have passed.* The old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination of the University or higher examinations.	The old University Middle School or present Departmental Middle School Examination.	Number who have passed the Kanungo examination.	Number who have received Director's certificate of efficiency.	REMARKS.
AMBALA.	1	Hissar ...	26	...	...	*3	...	9	4	13	50	3	4	9	5	5	
	2	Rohtak ...	24	...	...	*1	2	16	...	16	67	12	2	12	12	12	
	3	Gurgaon ...	28	...	...	...	...	11	6	17	61	17	6	11	5	5	
	4	Karnal ...	26	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	38	7	2	8	7	6	
	5	Ambala ...	26	...	...	...	...	11	3	14	54	8	3	11	11	11	
	6	Simla ...	22	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	200	4	1	...	3	3	
JULLUNDUR.	7	Kangra ...	31	2	2	4	...	13	2	15	50	11	3	11	10	10	
	8	Hoshiarpur	31	...	...	...	...	8	5	13	42	9	9	4	12	12	
	9	Jullundur...	25	...	...	*2	1	10	3	13	52	13	3	10	8	8	
	10	Ludhiana...	21	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	48	6	2	8	4	4	
	11	Ferozepore	28	...	...	*2	2	9	4	13	46	10	8	5	12	10	
LAHORE.	12	Lahore ...	20	...	...	*1	...	6	3	9	45	5	4	5	3	3	
	13	Amritsar...	20	...	...	*2	...	6	2	8	40	5	2	6	5	5	
	14	Gurdaspur...	28	...	...	...	...	11	3	14	50	8	3	11	11	11	
	15	Sialkot ...	26	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	46	6	3	9	3	3	
	16	Gujranwala	22	...	...	*1	...	4	2	6	27	5	2	3	3	3	
	17	Sheikhupura	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	23	2	...	3	2	2	
RAWALPINDI.	18	Gujrat ...	20	...	...	*1	...	6	4	10	50	4	7	2	7	6	
	19	Shahpur ...	24	...	...	*1	...	9	3	12	50	4	4	6	8	8	
	20	Jhelum ...	17	...	...	*2	...	3	3	6	35	5	3	2	5	5	
	21	Rawalpindi	19	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	22	Attock ...	16	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	50	7	3	5	2	2	
	23	Mianwali...	21	...	...	...	...	9	6	15	48	10	6	6	10	10	
MULTAN.	24	Montgomery	19	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	47	8	2	7	5	5	
	25	Lyallpur ...	22	...	...	...	1	7	3	10	45	4	3	7	7	7	
	26	Jhang ...	20	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	40	5	4	4	5	5	
	27	Multan ...	30	...	...	*2	1	9	5	14	47	11	5	9	11	7	
	28	Muzaffargarh.	34	4	...	†5	2	15	5	20	59	15	5	13	11	11	
	29	Dera Ghazi Khan.	21	...	...	*1	1	7	3	10	48	9	3	7	5	5	
		Total ...	660	6	2	29	10	227	85	312	47	213	102	194	192	184	

*Given to settlement Kanungos.
†One given to settlement Kanungos.

FORM

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND RECORD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Mutations.					Partitions.						
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Number of villages.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number attested.	Balance unattested at close of year.	Number pending from last year.	Number instituted.	Total for disposal.	Number decided.	Area in acres involved in decided cases.	Cultivated area in acres included in column 12.	Number of cases pending at close of year.
Ambala.	1	Hissar ...	1,007	4,659	14,275	18,934	15,621	3,313	132	393	525	383	46,969	26,614	142
	2	Rohtak ...	773	3,654	19,541	23,195	18,731	4,464	138	217	355	200	9,293	6,049	155
	3	Gurgaon ...	1,464	8,016	40,841	48,857	41,979	6,878	30	127	157	128	5,490	4,608	29
	4	Karnal ...	1,457	4,300	19,980	24,280	20,700	3,580	74	169	243	180	13,595	8,681	63
	5	Ambala ...	1,800	5,563	33,600	39,163	32,338	6,825	169	206	375	253	7,475	2,556	122
	6	Simla ...	231	81	1,575	1,656	1,593	63	3	18	21	14	117	74	7
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	718	5,861	39,496	45,357	40,582	4,775	248	674	922	640	3,695	2,632	282
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	2,179	10,375	52,701	63,076	49,472	13,604	187	364	551	306	10,172	6,295	245
	9	Jullundur ...	1,315	8,364	41,795	50,159	39,747	10,412	126	369	495	335	5,076	4,035	160
	10	Ludhiana ...	900	2,996	35,458	38,454	28,470	9,984	64	227	291	219	2,711	2,089	72
	11	Ferozepore ...	1,596	14,999	58,590	73,589	58,920	14,669	157	394	551	364	128,536	125,290	187
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	1,196	2,637	20,075	22,712	20,305	2,407	109	258	367	282	11,199	4,547	85
	13	Amritsar ...	1,079	6,841	28,565	35,406	30,233	5,173	63	208	271	200	5,873	4,636	71
	14	Gurdaspur ...	2,363	8,018	43,693	51,711	43,772	7,939	141	265	406	285	8,117	5,117	121
	15	Sialkot ...	2,390	15,601	40,076	55,677	40,312	15,365	197	257	454	251	5,738	3,246	203
	16	Gujranwala ...	1,259	3,873	11,835	15,708	13,490	2,218	131	300	431	230	51,679	36,866	201
	17	Sheikhupura ...	807	1,890	8,141	10,031	8,237	1,794	111	95	206	103	17,714	12,349	103
Rawalpindi.	18	Gujrat ...	1,535	6,361	42,292	48,653	42,886	5,767	55	345	400	356	27,813	10,315	44
	19	Shahpur ...	1,069	3,519	15,055	11,574	16,455	2,119	83	282	365	226	112,616	68,603	139
	20	Jhelum ...	954	4,204	22,790	26,994	21,535	5,459	148	379	527	268	6,995	5,200	259
	21	Rawalpindi ...	1,174	3,654	25,186	28,840	25,009	3,831	58	168	226	162	10,283	5,010	64
	22	Attock ...	672	2,092	24,299	26 391	23,866	2,525	103	249	352	220	14,713	7,100	132
	23	Mianwali ...	441	2,688	22,776	25,464	22,219	3 245	130	426	556	445	21,165	8,470	111
Multan.	24	Montgomery ...	1,243	673	6,366	7,039	5,600	1,439	102	178	280	138	23,265	10,506	142
	25	Lyallpur ...	1,300	3,094	12,679	15,773	12,870	2,903	53	115	168	92	2,556	2,532	76
	26	Jharg ...	1,018	1,040	10,567	11,607	10,690	917	177	251	428	237	6,981	979	191
	27	Multan ...	1,428	1,823	20,179	22,002	19,789	2,213	72	311	383	246	6,091	4,511	137
	28	Muzaffargarh ...	937	6,069	29,667	35,736	32,167	3,569	227	706	933	760	30,575	5,340	173
	29	Dera Ghazi Khan	841	4,748	23,927	28,675	24,953	3,722	61	357	418	287	37,181	16,212	131
		Total ...	35,046	147,693	766,020	913,713	762,541	151,172	3,349	8,308	11,657	7,810	633,683	400,232	3,847

No. IV.

AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Detailed Jamabandis.			Number of Villages in which crop inspections were checked.			District Kanungo's work.				Boundary and Survey Marks.			
										Total repaired during the year.			
Number of villages for which prepared during the year.	Number of villages in which checked by Collector and his Assistants.	Number of jamabandis and annual papers filed by due dates.	By Collector and his Assistants.	By Tahsildars.	By Naib-Tahsildars.	Number of days spent on tour.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Offices	Number of field Kanungo's Circles inspected at least once in the year.	Tri-junction pillars.	Square survey marks.	Traverse points.	Trigonometrical survey pillars.
206	41	206	83	180	367	137	119	8	14	...	...	...	9
189	23	189	70	175	190	242	395	8	17	...	3	...	1
343	142	1,464	299	377	480	122	321	11	16	...	...	...	...
347	45	347	107	394	560	141	844	10	16	...	...	...	...
354	8	2,150	52	343	352	172	482	10	14	17	48	...	...
57	...	57	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,786	137	1,777	37	438	535	260	686	10	15	10	...	...	4
559	63	462	84	489	740	202	195	11	24	...	...	...	...
283	121	283	190	386	395	192	330	8	18	...	...	...	...
222	20	222	85	210	427	186	420	6	15	...	...	...	4
407	84	1,591	224	369	596	188	413	10	20	...	...	...	6
298	155	650	184	289	535	162	182	4	14	...	...	...	2
267	70	257	609	373	419	132	190	6	15	...	...	...	1
660	17	660	136	533	492	151	265	4	19	...	...	...	2
...	32	2,390	142	564	543	94	142	10	...	...	...	...	6
290	...	1,455	51	189	869	138	176	6	17	...	...	...	...
191	...	996	43	103	259	126	84	4	9	...	...	...	2
393	25	1,535	95	317	568	169	260	6	14	...	...	...	4
222	48	218	288	191	627	131	82	7	14	...	...	...	...
229	22	229	220	204	218	104	180	8	15	...	...	...	...
333	15	333	145	244	212	101	62	8	12	...	...	...	...
162	71	157	86	227	248	123	73	8	10	...	...	...	1
112	53	553	122	164	350	127	85	6	16	...	...	...	...
80	24	80	85	258	946	153	530	8	12	...	...	...	...
339	68	1,300	118	341	323	176	328	8	15	...	...	...	...
261	38	247	111	384	625	146	325	6	14	...	...	...	1
445	10	445	184	238	1,246	131	11	11	1	827	70	2	1
219	148	5,164	335	308	1,698	196	262	8	27	...	...	...	23
...	...	841	143	740	876	75	158	...	11	273	6	...	...
9,254	1,480	26,258	4,328	9,028	15,787	4,277	8,500	210	404	1,127	127	2	67

FORM No. V.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Salaries.		Stationery and Printing.							Total.		
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Total number of Patwaris, including Assistant Patwaris.	Cost.	Annual average per head.	Cost.	Annual average per head.	Patwari school.	Survey equipment.	Rewards.	Gratuities.	Other charges.	Cost.	Annual average per head.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ambala.	1	Hissar. ...	331	74,160	224	144	...	3	4	...	675	621	75,607	228	
	2	Rohtak ...	360	75,404	210	168	4	2	...	...	150	1,219	76,943	211	
	3	Gurgaon ...	379	88,465	233	576	2	49	178	...	...	775	90,043	238	
	4	Karnal ...	361	77,255	214	9	...	...	51	...	360	1,057	78,732	218	
	5	Ambala ...	401	86,556	216	1,146	3	143	...	...	1,080	4,128	93,053	232	
	6	Simla ...	9	2,081	226	284	32	18	...	...	...	128	2,461	273	
Jullundur.	7	Kangra ...	367	77,510	211	430	1	424	37	...	664	2,915	81,980	223	
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	514	97,466	190	806	2	...	...	...	...	855	99,127	193	
	9	Jullundur ...	428	66,105	154	777	2	451	...	...	120	508	67,961	159	
	10	Ludhiana ...	807	65,147	212	398	1	...	...	...	100	1,087	66,732	217	
	11	Ferozepore ...	423	89,722	212	1,290	3	120	...	...	980	397	92,509	219	
Lahore.	12	Lahore ...	269	45,386	169	558	2	383	...	...	720	1,092	48,141	179	
	13	Amritsar ...	327	73,558	225	253	1	...	...	...	690	1,182	75,683	231	
	14	Gurdaspur ...	493	1,04,794	213	880	2	45	...	...	1,260	959	1,07,938	219	
	15	Sialkot ...	407	1,02,300	251	170	...	...	...	...	420	1,399	1,04,289	256	
	16	Gujranwala ...	299	66,908	224	2,139	7	...	...	...	150	942	70,139	235	
	17	Shiekhpura ...	180	36,135	201	...	...	264	...	...	...	1,206	37,605	209	
Rawalpindi.	18	Gujrat ...	260	39,471	15	515	2	...	...	...	...	827	41,083	158	
	19	Shahpur ...	298	62,682	210	390	1	35	...	...	100	635	63,842	214	
	20	Jhelum ...	221	51,126	231	474	2	...	...	...	...	...	51,600	33	
	21	Rawalpindi ...	231	51,546	223	825	4	...	...	...	...	363	52,734	228	
	22	Attock ...	214	33,081	155	119	1	594	...	...	120	1,098	35,012	164	
	23	Mianwali ...	189	39,535	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	40,464	209	
Multan.	24	Montgomery ...	199	38,419	193	336	2	...	...	...	570	535	39,890	200	
	25	Lyallpur ...	267	53,334	200	578	2	...	...	...	...	589	54,501	204	
	26	Jhang ...	249	51,338	206	...	...	269	...	...	...	545	52,152	210	
	27	Multan ...	363	75,384	208	3,659	10	8	29	646	875	1,053	81,154	224	
	28	Muzaffargarh ...	348	71,500	205	1,116	3	...	31	...	220	548	73,415	211	
	29	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	221	38,103	172	1,296	6	...	29	9	750	2,408	42,595	193	
		Total ...	8,915	18,34,753	206	19,336	2	2,808	359	655	9,504	30,000	18,97,415	213	

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